Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 20TH JULY, 1825. No. 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH JULY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 226 of 1825,---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Mhow, 4th April 1825, directing Lieut. G. Macan 15th Regiment N. I. to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to the 19th Regiment N. I. upon the departure of Lieut. Fortune, until the arrival of the Officer nominated to succeed him, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1825.

No. 227 of 1825 ---Lieutenant W. C. Harris of the Corps of Engineers is appointed to fill the situation of draftsman to the Chief Engineer, vacant by Lieutenant Bordwine's nomination to Sattarah.

Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1825.

No. 228 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Ensign Stephen James Stevens, attached to the 2d Bombay Regiment, a furlough to the Malabar Coast, on his private affairs for four months, from the date of his embarkation.

No. 229 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M. Kennedy C. B. dated 4th instant, authorizing a dooly and six bearers to be attached to each of the Native Hospitals at Baroda, during the prevalence of Cholera.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1825.

No. 230 of 1825.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from despatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 15th February 1825.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Captain D. P. Ottey to return to his duty on your Establishment

3d. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Tovey of your Establishment has received our permission to postpone his departure for India until the ensuing spring.

4th. We have permitted Mr. Alexander Gibson to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment ; his rank will be settled at a future time.

5th. Mr. John Gilder, an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, is permitted to remain in this Country until the ensuing spring.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of St. Helena in the Military Department dated 7th Jan. 1825.

PARA. 174. We observe that your Artillery and Infantry appear to have been principally recruited by men enlisted for limited periods of service on their return from India, a practice which, whilst it introduces an inefficient description of Soldiers causes a material expense to the Company, the bounties granted to such men at your Island, being in the aggregate much large than would be paid to recruits enlisted in this Country for an unlimited term of service.

175. We have, therefore, determined that the St. Helena Artillery and Infantry shall in future be recruited entirely from England, by men enlisted as far as may be practicable for unlimited service.

176. We accordingly desire that, until further orders, you discontinue the practice of enlisting Soldiers on their return from India, and we shall instruct the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to give publicity to this arrangement.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1825.

No. 231 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirm a Cantonment order by Major Gordon, dated Rajcote, 11th June, appointing Lieuteuant Rowland of the Artillery to superintend the public buildings erecting at that station during the absence of the Executive Engineer on duty in Kutch.

No. 232 of 1825.---Lieutenant N. Strong of the 1st European Regiment, Commanding the Resident's Escort in the Persian Gulf, having produced a Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Governor in Council grants him a furlough on that account for six months.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1825.

No. 233 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

RAJCOTE.

Lieutenant Robert Woodhouse of the 5th Regiment N. I. to be Line Adjutant vice Troward promoted.---Date of appointment 1st July 1825.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. Wood to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and in the Mahratta languages and Quarter Master vice Woodhouse.---Date of appointment 1st July 1825.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1825.

No. 234 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Alexander Gibson, doing duty with His Majesty's 6th Regiment, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mercury, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bly, to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH JULY, 1825.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Civil Service.

JUNIOR MERCHANTS.

Mr. James Taylor, Mr. W. H, Wathen, Mr. W. J. Lumsden, Mr. John Kentish, Mr. Robert Boyd, Mr. David Greenhill, Mr. Thomas G. Gardiner, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Frederick Bourchier,---To be Senior Merchants, from the 9th of May 1825.

FACTORS.

Mr. H. G. Oakes, Mr. John Hornby Little, Mr. John Lestock Reid, Mr. George Giberne, Mr. Richard Torin, Mr. John Forbes, Mr. Richard Mills, Mr. Edward B. Mills,—To be Junior Merchants, from the 2d of April 1825.

WRITERS.

Mr. David Anthony Blane, Mr. Edmund Holland, Mr. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Mr Henry Frederick Dent, Mr. Joseph Henry Jackson, Mr. Alexander Bell, Mr. Alexander Elphinston, Mr. John Warden, Mr. G. C. Houlton, Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Mr. W. Willes, Mr. N. Hornby, Mr. J. K. Pringle, Mr. C. Montgomerie, Mr. William Chamier,---To be Factors, from the 7th of June 1825.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

By your bill for the last quarter I am charged for the Gazette only Rupees....10.
but on account of postage.....17.

Being far removed from intercourse with my Countrymen ; and having no means of keeping up my knowledge of transactions with the mother Country, or of indulging in those British feelings which the perusal of the official or Parliamentary and other proceedings is so well calculated to cherish and confirm, I indulge a hope that when the fact of a tax exceeding 150 per Cent on the prime Cost of the article be known, which it cannot be in the proper quarter, measures will be adopted to afford relief; by enabling those in the Jungles and at a distance from the Presidency to enjoy the luxury of an English Newspaper—A wise and liberal policy is now adopted in the mother country, founded on the soundest principles of political economy which I make no doubt will be generally followed. A moderate tax on a necessary of life, which a Newspaper has become to every Englishman, yields, by increasing the consumption, a higher revenue to the state, than a heavy duty, which tends to limit that consumption to a small, the wealthier portion of the Community.

Hoping that this subject will attract notice, I remain, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER BELONGING TO A DISTANT STATION.

Southern Marratta Country,
9th of July 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10½*d.* per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 Days 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y R. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable....136 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 105 per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JULY, 1825.

By the Hope, which left England on the 25th of March, the Madras papers are furnished with intelligence up to that period; but the supply is rather meagre. However an act of liberality is always productive of gratification, and we are happy to learn by this conveyance, that one more has been added to the number which heretofore graced the annals of the East India Company, by a present of 600*£.* to Capt. Cook, whose humanity was the salvation of so many lives ; when, by the destruction of the Kent, they were placed on the brink of eternity. The Military officers who were amongst the

number, have also presented him with a gold cup valued 50 guineas.

The pension of 1000 £. per annum to Sir John Malcolm, has been confirmed by the proprietors of East India stock. We could have wished to class this also with acts of munificence, but, the Generals claims compel us to record it merely as a tribute of justice.

In the general improvement of mankind, humanity appears to be rather tardy in her progress; and there is not yet sufficient of her influence over our Senate to secure animals from cruelty; a bill for that purpose having been lost by a majority of 18.

Lord Combermere has been succeded in his Irish command, by Major General Sir G. Murray.

Mr. G. Ricketts has been appointed one of the Judges at Madras, and presented to his Majesty, as usual on such occasions.

In amore hæc omnia insunt vitia: Injuriæ, Suspiciones, Inimicitiæ, Inducæ. Bellum, pax rursum.

Let not any of our readers laugh, or even smile, whilst perusing the following paragraph, for, no one knoweth how near the moments of his, or her own inconsistency is at hand. In any other case, we should recommend so strong an example as a warning; but alas! in love, what warning will avail!

NEW TIMES, MARCH 21, 1825.

MR. HAYNE AND MISS FOOTE.—True, it is, that no faith can henceforth be given to mere parchment words, after the late proof of their inadequacy to hold man firm to his plighted troth; therefore, nothing short of the holy rite itself, perhaps, could make us speak with certainty of the event which rumour most confidently affirms will be—to-morrow at the latest—perhaps to-day---most religiously consummated between these parties. But beyond a doubt the settlement is ready---seals affixed, witnesses all summoned, and nothing remains but the irrevocable sign manual of the swain himself, to make it a *bona fide* transfer of a fair 50,000l. for the *widow's* consolation (being 10,000l. more than the former settlement), besides 500l. per annum pin money *ad interim*. Sir Lambart Cromie and Mr. G. Robins are two of the trustees to the marriage settlement. The whole of Mr. Hayne's Jamaica property is settled on the issue of the intended marriage.—*Sunday Paper.*

A few days since, an European was committed for trial, on a charge of having murdered his own child; but the particulars of this horrid event have not as yet transpired.

Last Sunday the Lord Bishop of Calcutta proceeded to Tannah, for the purpose of consecrating the new Church of St. James, at that station. His Lordship was received at the north door, by the principal inhabitants; when the usual petition was presented by Mr. Baily. The Bishop then proceeded with the ceremony, after having congratulated the community, on the possession of so fine an edifice for the worship of God.

We regret our incapacity to offer a description; but understand, the building fully justifies the selection of the Architect, on whose taste and judgment it reflects the highest credit.

On the night of Thursday the 14th inst. about half past 10 o'clock, as Lieutenant J. B. Davis of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus, was proceeding towards his Vessel from the Apollo pier; in consequence of some difficulty in setting the sails, the tiller of the boat broke in his hand, when he was precipitated backwards from the wash board, on which he was seated, never to rise again. Every possible search has been made for the body, but without success.

All the Ships in the harbour presented a funeral display of their colours, during the whole of the following day, as a mournful indication of the melancholy event, which, has deprived the service of an esteemed and amiable young officer, whose untimely fate must ever be sincerely deplored by his comrades and friends.

Last week we mentioned reports which had been in circulation regarding the embarkation of troops for Penang; and by the following account, the probability of their being correct is much strengthened.

"*Pirates.*---A fleet of eight pirate prahus have lately made their appearance between Malacca and Salengor, a little beyond Tanjoog Tuan or Cape Rachado, apparently with a view of cutting off some of the Siamese Junks returning from Penang to this port.

"One of these Junks kept up a running fight with the Pirates for two hours, and a second after an engagement with them effected her escape into Malacca, after having had one of her crew killed. It has not been ascertained what place the Pirates belong to, but it may be conjectured that they are either from Salengor or from the opposite coast of Sumatra.

"About 10 days ago, as a boat with a crew of 9 men, belonging to a constant native trader of this place, was coming from Pontienne (a small village on the peninsula opposite Pulo Pisang) when only 3 hours sail from the river he was attacked by 3 boats, and 2 of his men were shot.

"He kept all sail set and attempted to escape. Finding it impossible, followed by his two men, he jumped into the sea and escaped under cover of the mangrove jungle.---One of the men who leaped overboard with him was speared by the pirates while in the water.---They were 2 days without provisions. After plundering the boat of every thing, she was turned adrift."---*Singapore Chronicle April* 14.

We have inserted some farther particulars, regarding the melancholy fate of the Kent Indiaman; or rather, of those who suffered by her destruction, which cannot fail of interesting every one of our readers.

"The Parliamentary debates of the week (says a London paper of March) were occupied principally by two subjects—one of much noise, the other of much importance ——Ireland and the Budget" ——What are we to infer from this? that Ireland is of no importance, and while England can save a few pounds, the misery of a whole nation is scarcely diserving consideration!—That some should view the state of Ireland, or of any other country, with indifference, is no matter of surprise; as daily experience teaches, that many are perfect strangers to every feeling which does honour to the human heart, and dead to every thing which does not concern their own immediate interests, and therefore the observation would not have been deserving notice; but it comes as a treble echo of a contemptuous tone, which vibrates through all the different changes of ministerial peals rung on newspapers, magazines, and reviews, in successive bobs-major, from the tinkling cracked kitchen bell of the political Parson, to the monotonous bombulations of the quarterly great Tom.

When the public feeling is outraged, or its understanding insulted, by the promulgation of principles, which tend to debase human nature; their being palpably absurd or injurious, might render them in some measure harmless, but many persons having neither leisure or inclination to think for themselves read more for the purpose of borrowing opinions, than forming them from the deliberate exertion of their own judgment. By such readers the specious fallacies, and subtle affectations of candour, which croud the maudling cant of ministerial hirelings, are taken on trust; and proselytes are obtained to doctrines, however pernicious, contemptible, or ridiculous; by low cunning and jesuitical fraud.

The system adopted by this gang of kidnapping crimps of public opinion, these recruiting parties fortyranny & despotism, is, a familiarity of style, an imposition of honest bluntness,—a plowman's frock to cover a sharper;—a string of jests, and copious gleanings from Mrs. Glass, or the House keeper's assistant, with which their principles are so mixed as to become somewhat neutralized to the senses.

Blackwoods servile drudges have improved on the advantages of cookery, and find it not only useful in dressing their brose, but of infinite service in procuring it. Their nauseous politics are compounded with the dexterity of a skilful nurse, when administring jalap or bitter-aloes. We find legitimacy, divine right, nonresistance &c. &c. jumbled with savory dishes, puddings, welsh-rabbits, ale-flip, mulled wine, grog and segars. Thus associated, many readers conceive them inseparable; and while, in imagination, they taste the one, the other is actually swallowed.

In this art of political quackery the herd of ultra-royalists have attained considerable proficiency. They can gild a pill of hellebore, and disguise even asafœtida itself. No trick is too base, or advantage too mean if it gains but a vote for royalty, and passive obedience. While they stand forward as champions of the church, their efforts are not to convince, but blind the judgment of mankind, by stimulating gluttony, and furnishing victims for derision.

In the same breath that babbles for high church establishments, they violate the first principles of religion, and place their hopes in envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness.

Talk of American independence, and they tell you, the President has a spot of ink on his shirt, or cravat; and the people wear *straw hats* —— Or, wish success to the Greeks.—They are not virtuous enough to be independent. They ought to remain in a state of slavery till they are more moral, being bad cooks and worse christians—If you, or they, mention a whig; his wife, daughter, or sister become objects of attack, in a torrent of envenomed flippancy, bearing a strong odour of malice and detraction, boiling in the vindictive gall of some old Tabby.

Fair argument, such writers shun, being a sort of talisman that dispels the charm of Joe Millers threadbare jests, blackpuddings, and tales of slander, which serve alike as vehicles to convey political opinions, or missiles to discharge at those who are at variance with them. Deprive the John Bull or Blackwoods Magazine &c. of these, and amongst the Ballad venders through Grub Street or Long Lane Smithfield, not one would be found to exchange copy-rights, even were they offered for that of a dying speech, a Christmas Carol, or the Bell-mans verses.

☞ *See Supplement.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

EUROPE.

THE COURIER,—MARCH 17.

THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN.

(From a Morning Paper.)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.—You have already received the gratifying fact, that the Caroline, Capt. Bibby, from Alexandria, Egypt, had passed up to the quarantine ground, having on board fourteen soldiers, saved from the wreck of the above unfortunate vessel. Having on Monday had an opportunity of conversing with some of the poor fellows who were so providentially snatched from the very jaws of death, I have collected from them several very interesting particulars, of the melancholy catastrophe of which they were the spectators and survivours.

It appears, that the men left on the wreck never, for a moment, imagined that they should be abandoned by their comrades to perish either by fire or water. The flames broke out, they state, about seven o'clock in the evening, at or near the main-mast, and instantly ran, with great rapidity, from stem to stern, scorching and burning dreadfully many persons who could not escape from the destructive element. The fire continuing to increase, about nine o'clock the flames caught the rigging. At this awful crisis, as near as the poor fellows could guess, the Cambria appeared to be getting, under way. All the officers and men had got on board the brig, except two serjeants, two corporals, about 50 privates, and seven helpless children, all of whom were abandoned to their fate. The Cambria, they state, was not, at this time, more than a quarter to half-a mile from the Kent. As soon as they perceived her making sail, they instinctively raised a shout of despair, calling upon their more fortunate comrades not to abandon them to that death which, to all human appearance, was inevitable, if they were left on the burning wreck. The soldiers are quite confident, that their cries for help, which derived strength from despair, must have been heard on board the Cambria. No notice, however, was taken of them, and the vessel soon disappeared from their right. The sensations of the multitude, at this awful juncture, may be more easily imagined than described. The whole range of the Kent was now enveloped in flames, with the exception of part of the quarter-deck, which was the last to fall a prey to the furious element. The unfortunate wretches were now successively driven from place to place on the deck by the progress of the flames. Many affecting incidents accurred, during the dreadful interval, between the departure of the Cambria and the time when the survivours were compelled by the ravages of the flames, to commit themselves, as the only remaining chance of escape, to the fragments of floating wreck. Two brothers, named Burton, privates, 31st, regt. despairing of all hope of escape from the fiery element, affectionately embraced each other, and joining hands precipitated themselves into the sea. They both perished. A father, whose wife with one child, had got on board the Cambria, was left with a second child on the wreck. When the progress of the fire had rendered longer stay, on board the Kent impossible, he threw himself and his helpless offspring into the sea, in the hope of being able to swim with it to some of the floating wreck. Unfortunately, the poor fellow could not keep his hold of his child, and it sunk from his paternal grasp to rise no more. This man is one of the fourteen saved by the Caroline. Another father had lashed his child to his back, and committed himself to the ocean with a similar object. The child perished from the severity of the weather and the effects of the sea; and the unhappy father was reluctantly compelled to suffer its lifeless body to sink. Poor fellow! he soon afterwards shared the faet of his child. Many who had escaped the fury of one element, in despair precipitated themselves into the other, and perished. The survivors, whose numbers had, by this time, been greatly diminished, had got on the booms, and some, we believe, on the yards, in the hopeof thereby prolonging (for they had long abandoned all hope of escape) a miserable existence. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the main and mizen masts fell overboard. The mizen mast floated away; whilst the main mast—all the rigging not being entirely consumed—was fortunately prevented, by a rope or ropes, from immediately leaving the hull, and it remained, rolling about, under or near to the stern. When the mizen-mast fell overboard, there were about 16 unhappy men on the spanker-boom, which, giving way at the same time, the whole of them were precipitated into sea. Of these one only succeeded in reaching the wreck of the main-mast. Several, however, from other parts of the vessel, reached and clung to it. At this dreadful crisis, the Kent was one mass of flame, and presented an awful spectacle to the poor wretches doomed to behold the conflagration. Many unfortunate men had perished in attempting to reach the main-mast. Others, who had clung to different places of floating wreck, becoming benumbed, were unable to retain their hold, and sunk to rise no more, whilst others were drifted to leeward, and perished in the ocean. One or two of the yards of the main mast were, fortunately standing, and afforded a holding for those who got near it. From 10 to 12 of them clung to the round top, whilst others fastened themselves along the mast or on the yards. Their bodies were nearly wholly immersed in the ocean, which was violently agitated, the waves making a complete sweep over them, and the rolling of the mast adding to the difficulty of holding on. The cold and the water benumbed the bodies and limbs of the poor men, and made them almost insensible to feeling. They were, too, nearly naked, the suddenness of the accident not allowing them time to clothe themseves. All this time the mast to which they clung was rolling about under the stern of the ship, frequently within five yards of the wreck. The heat from the flaming hull was sensibly, and even gratefully, felt by the unfortunate men, warming them after the sea had washed over them, and preserving their bodies from total inanimation. About two o'clock, the Kent blew up, with an explosion not remarkably loud, in consequence of most of the powder having been destroyed by sea water, which had inundated the magazine. Several fragments of the ship fell upon the survivors on the mast, but they were, fortunately, too small to injure them. One of the men thinks that a few dead bodies fell into the sea, having been blown up with the decks. The hull of the Kent still continued to burn on, the flames illuminating, by their dreadful glare, the surrounding scene of desolation. By half-past two, the fire had reached nearly to the water's edge; and the wretched survivors began to be apprehensive that they would be drawn into the vortex which her sinking would cause, and perish with her in the abyss. But relief was near at hand. By three o'clock, they descried, with sensations of joy which we cannot attempt to describe, a vessel rounding, at a short dsstance, the burning hull of the Kent. They instantly and simultaneously set up as loud a shout as their enfeebled state would permit, in order to attract the attention of the crew. The vessel proved to be the Caroline, Captain Biddy, of this port. A boat from her was soon alongside the wreck, and the survivors of the dreadful catastrophe were rescued from very grasp of death, and successively and safely conveyed on board the ship which so providentially and almost miraculously came to their deliverance, when all hope of escape had fled.

Captain Bibby states, that it was about midnight when a fire was observed on the lee-beam of the Caroline. She was then in latitude 47 deg. N. and longitude 10 deg. 50 sec. W. He had no doubt that it proceeded from a ship on fire; and, with characteristic humanity, immediately bore down towards the conflagration. After running about twenty miles he came very near to the wreck, but prudently kept aloof, his ship having bales of cotton on deck. This was at three o'clock in the morning, the moon shining brightly. He very judiciously and skilfully ran to leeward of the ship, to allow any persons who might be in boats, or on pieces of the wreck, an opportunity of more easily and safely getting on board the Caroline. The moment his vessel was a little clear of the hull of the Kent, he and his crew heard a loud cry, as if from the deep. Continuing his course in the direction of the cry, he saw, by the glare of the conflagration, a number of poor fellows clinging to the mast, which was violently rolling about, owing to the fury of the gale. Perceiving that there was not a boat near them, he sent his jolly-boat, which is only fourteen feet long, manned by his mate and three seamen, to bring off the sufferers, directing the mate to bring only as many at a time as the boat would carry with safety, the sea then running very high. When the boat came alongside the mast, the poor fellows were so benumbed that they could not help themselves, and the seamen were obliged to lift the helpless creatures out of the sea. Six were conveyed to the Caroline on the first trip, and six on the second. When the boat was returning a third time to the wreck, the hull of the Kent suddenly disappeared, and the crew had only the light of the moon to guide them to the wreck. They found only two survivors, two others having died in the mean time, their lifeless hands still grasping the mast as firmly as though they had been slive! The poor fellows were lifted by the seamen out of the boat into the Caroline, as they arrived, and carried like helpless children, to the fire. Captain Bibby had them immidiately stripped, and dry clothing put on their enfeebled and worn out bodies. He ordered the cook to make some coffee which he gave them to drink. This beverage revived their exhausted and languid frames. They were afterwards put into the best place that could be prepared for them, and they soon fell into a sound sleep, from which they awoke greatly revived and strengthened. Substantial food was then given to them, and they gradually recovered their wonted health and strength.

The Caroline, as we have stated above, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon. On Sunday

she was relieved from quarantine; and the 14 survivors were landed on the Prince's Pier, amidst a crowd of sympathizing spectators.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Capt. Bibby, for the promptitude with which he bore down to the wreck of the Kent, and for the humanity with which he treated those whom he rescued from a premature death. His conduct was what every one expects from a British sailor; and he and his people will find their best reward in the consciousness of having discharged their duty.

Colonel Frith, Inspecting Field-officer for the Liverpool district, as soon as he heard of the arrival of the men, sent them every relief, both in apparel and other neccessaries. His conduct has been praise-worthy in the extreme. The men will proceed to-morrow, by canal, for London.

[*Sup. Mad. Govt Gaz. July 5.*

A Bookseller at the West-end of the town, whose zeal for the Constitution in Church and State, and regard to the Coronation Oath, is notorious---at least to Lord Kenyon---is publishing the Memoirs of a celebrated Courtezan, written by herself." This delectable production is composed in something between the Faublas and George Anne Bellamy style, and not without some sprightliness; but what renders it most remarkable, is the open mention of all the preux chevaliers of quality, who have paid their devotions at the shrine of this bewitching Lais and her three sisters; all the family appearing to have adopted a similar frank and professional line of conduct. Thus we have amorous adventures of every grade of the peerage, from the Duke to the simple Baron, as well as of all sorts of commoners who have been capable of voting the adequate supplies. The illustrious and unillustrious; the first warriors of Europe and most venerable statesmen, married and single; roués and grave admirers of social order;—all are shewn up without omitting a letter of the name, and the exposure is truly brilliant. Now without resting a moment on the veracity of such a communicant, we conceive that no stretch of impudence or daring could found a book thus handling characters of the highest rank, without the slightest disguise, upon any thing short of matter of fact; and we call upon our Vice Suppressors, our abusers of poor Kean, and the furious puritans of the *Times*, ancient & modern, to declare in what mighty particulars our own nobility differ from the old dissolute tribe of France. We are no sermonizers upon the faults and follies of any station, if the censorship be equally exercised on all; but the wretched *cant* of looking for that from a player which is not expected from a peer, and venting all our excess of virtue on the delinquencies of the former, is miserable. A case in point: attend to the manner in which the infamy of the miscreant of rank, whose atrociously brutal letter *murdered* the Italian flower girl last week. The fact is simply so, and all the world is as silent as the grave of the victim. By the way too, why is not the name of that fellow published? We conceive it must have been exposed at the inquest; and if it could not be inserted in the verdict, we see no reason for its omission in the report. Editorial silence upon this really affecting incident, coupled with a succession of leading articles upon the peccadillo of poor Kean, which, however coarse and ridiculous, has neither committed murder nor broken hearts, exhibit no small portion of disgusting inconsistency. "A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," says Pope; and we presume, by a negative application of the same rule, a sinner of rank is no sinner at all. If the Press must *cant*, let it at least be with impartiality.

The Examiner, Feb. 6.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons,—Feb 18.

Catholic Association.

Mr. Brougham said, that in rising to submit to the House the proposition of which he had given notice, he felt that anxiety which was naturally to be expected from one who had undertaken to call the attention of Parliament to one of the most important subjects that had ever been brought under their consideration. At almost any other period, and with almost any ordinary measure, so far from regarding such a motion as matter of grave and urgent moment, he would rather take it as a matter of course, since in all ordinary cases it was the practice of the House---and it was befitting their justice and their wisdom so to do---never to condemn any party unheard and never to refuse to the accused the benefit of a hearing. But there were some symptoms of hurry and impetuosity in the discussion of the measure which had been proposed, and of a wish to force it through its several stages, which gave his mind the painful impression that the motion, so far from being granted as a matter of course, would be contended and contested like the most controvertible question. He felt a confident belief that the Gentlemen opposite, satisfied with the hasty reputed statement of facts, in part conceived and in part explained away, on which the measure was founded, would, when the parties asked for an investigation of these facts, and when the accused demanded a hearing give them for answer---"decide we will---but hear, we will not." The causes of his alarm and apprehension arose from that feeling. He could not disguise from himself that the question was one of more fearful importance than he had ever submitted to the House; as indeed it would prove to be so if his fears were realised and the House should hastily reject his motion. Good God! would you reject the prayer of six millions of people who are prepared to vindicate their conduct? Would you shut your doors against accused parties who challenged the severest investigation? Would you clasp the charges against them in your own bosom, and convict, condemn and execute them without trial. (Hear, hear!) He had been entrusted with a humble, a firm, and he might say a reasonoble, request to the House that the parties should have a hearing: and he felt the full weight of the responsibily in applying for that which would give peace to Empire, and which if not granted would involve the Empire in inextricable confusion. From the time and the attention he had bestowed in expressing his alarm and apprehension, he derived encouragement in the task which he had undertaken; for he could not conceive any thing more monstrous than the other alternative, and he could not believe that the House would suffer so frightful a responsibility as would follow from the rejection of the Catholic petition. The question he submitted demanded attention, from the tremendous consequences which were involved in its rejecttion; and so clear did it seem to him, that Honorable Members who had voted or spoken for the measure might most conscientiously and rationally support the present motion. If he wished that the Bill should pass, he vowed most solemnly and conscientiously that he would be the first and most anxious to pave the way to it by hearing the parties against it. On the facts of the measure propounded no man on general reasoning could propose such a Bill, no man on general reasoning could bring in a Bill which had public notority alone for its foundation; for with respect to measures regarding our Foreign trade, in the amendment or consolidation of the laws and customs, we had only to look to the Statute-book; and even with respect to the abuses of Chancery a Commission had been appointed to investigate the facts; and his Hon. Friend the Member for Lincoln (Mr. J. Williams) had not acted upon general notoriety, although he did not believe that a greater practical grievance ever existed than the Court of chancery. Did the Hon. Member bring in a Bill? Did he condemn unheard? He brought forward the question by a statement of facts; he drew conclusions from these—he supported them by powrerful declamatiion and by abundant ridicule; and he (Mr. Brougham) hoped that the labours of his Hon. Friend, in spite of the mock proceedings of the Commission, or, to use the language of the Solicitor Goneral, in spite to the "partial proceedings elsewhere"—(A laugh.)---would eventually accomplish the object which he had in view. His Hon. Friend, notwithstanding his luminous detail of grievances---of notorious facts, and even after allowing some time to elapse betwixt his first and second motions, did not introduce a Bill into the House, but allowed the matter to be sifted and investigated under a Commisson. (Hear!) In every instance therefore where a measure was not spun out of the theoretical brain of its author but which depended upon facts and circumstances susceptible of proof, investigation was uniformly granted; and surely a measure which suspended the free Constitution of the country ought to be preceded by examination. The facts with which the Right Hon. Gentleman had illustrated his argument, and which were put into a little bulk, the Catholics were most anxious to meet; and in their name he tendered to the House a cloud of evidence, parole and documentary, to substantiate every part of their most crying case. It was much to refuse this---it was much in any Hon. Members to pledge himself to the facts which he declared ---it was much for the Government to say, "we do not care for your facts or your evidence; we must legislate." They said we do not wish to see your petitions---(A laugh)---we have been haunted by them enough; we want none of your witnessess, for we have injured the parties against whom our measure is levelled---we have done harm already, and we will not go through the farce of hearing them at the Bar---we have been tortured enough with your wrongs, we do not wish also to insult them. (Hear, hear!) He did not entertain a doubt that if the door of inquiry was opened it would shut out the Bill. But an example or two which he would adduce would be worth all reasoning, illustration or observation. He would shew that, if the subject were stale, it would still be better of a little elucidation; and he would appeal from the ignorant to the most knowing. The House could not have forgotten the two select cases which the Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned; one of these was the case of Hanly the soldier. Did not the House suppose, from the way in which it was introduced, that the persecution of the Catholic Association had overwhelmed the poor man---that the vast body of the Catholics had, with one unanimous voice, declared against him, and that out of the funds of the Catholic Rent they were resolved to bear him down by treasure? Did not the House suppose, from the religious feelings of conflicting sects which would be brought to overwhelm the man on his trial, that he was a Protestant and a non-juror? He was a Catholic and an Irishman. (Hear, hear!) The Catholic Association itself prosecuted him for administering unlawful oaths. (Hear, hear!) Suppose that he (Mr. B.), in answer to the alarm which had been made, were to enlist against the cry of "No Popery"---which had come from the West of England, where there were many Cathedrals---schoolmasters, and little boys who had learned to write---(A laugh.)---suppose that he were to enlist against it, the Resolutions of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, which had been quoted for the purpose of bearing up and fermenting the alarms (and he admitted that it was a fair debating adventure)---suppose, he said, that he brought ample

& undeniable proof, and he challenged his Learned Friend the Attorney-Gen. of England to the strictest cross-examination, and also his Hon. Friend the Attorney-General for Ireland with all his local knowledge—and what, in his opinion, was sufficient to quiet the alarms of the greatest alarmists—that it was the known, the declared, the deeply-rooted and consistent object—as far as words at least could indicate opinion and feeling—of the most eminent individuals who composed the Catholic Association, to preserve the rights of the Established Church, that whatever zeal they had towards the Chatholics---however sincere their love for Religion---however enthusiastic their devotion to the Church of which they were members, and how much soever they had suffered under the affliction of the Church---that they deprecated and abjured the idea of touching one-tenth of a tithe of one sheaf which belonged to that Church, or of transferring it from the Protestant to the Popish Hierarchy God forbid, say they, that the tithes should be taken from the Protestant, and given to the Chatholic Hierarchy. This was a fact of itself sufficient to refute the cry which had been raised against the Catholic Association. Why, then, when they could offer evidence to rebut this charge, and others which had been made against them, refuse to hear that evidence, and admit them to the Bar? Let it not be said that this would be a waste of time or that he (Mr. Brougham) asked it for the purpose of procrastination, or of causing the second reading of the Bill to be further postponed. He had no such intention. The Catholic Association had no such wish. Their witnesses were ready---they were outside the door--(Hear!) ---twenty or thirty of them at least---and before they could be heard, the remainder would be here, he would venture to say before Monday next, the day appointed for the second reading, and the House might proceed in the examination of those who had already arrived to-morrow ---a course to which he (Mr. B.) would have no objection. The Counsel whose admission to their Bar he (Mr. B.) prayed for did not come here to make speeches, although of their eloquence and their splendid talents nobody had any doubt. They did not come to delight the House with their eloquence, or to convince it by their arguments: but they came---for what purpose? To defend their own conduct---(Hear, hear!)---to shew that their actions had been vilified, and their motives aspersed. They came as the advocates of the civil and religious rights of six millions of the fellow-countrymen. (Hear!) There were their objects---higher and more important objects than the paltry gratification of making an exhibition of their eloquence before that House. And here he would say, that if the House acceded to his motion, and allowed them to come before their Bar, this good at least would result—that both parties would part better pleased with each other than if their request was refused. (Hear, hear!) He conjured the Government of the country not to let such an opportunity for conciliation as the present escape them. Did they indeed wish for conciliation? If they did, never since the Union had the Government, the people, the Parliament of this country, a more glorious opportunity of conciliating the people of Ireland. At a moment's warning they had the power of calling before them the most distinguished leaders of the Catholics, men the first in talent and in station, who had the confidence of their countrymen, and to whose representations their countrymen would attend. It was as if they had all Ireland at the bar of their House, ready to enter into solemn compact with them. (Cheers.) And would they say to them, "Go away—you don't deserve to be heard; we are determined to legislate without listening to you, and nothing that you could say would divert us from our purpose?" If they were resolved to use this language, then he (Mr. Brougham) could only warn them that they were hastening forward a crisis which the youngest amongst them might wish he never saw, and which the boldest amongst them could not contemplate without fear—(Hear, hear!) Let not then any Member of that House be so far the slave of his prejudices or his prepossessions as to say, "Away with the Catholic Association! We will not recognise it or its agents;" and although my Lord Liverpool might refuse to admit Mr. McDonnell to an interview—although he had not the same objection to the agent of the Bible Society or a Missionary Meeting—he trusted that House would not follow his bad example. (Hear!) He trusted they would not say, "We are resolved to put you down by Act of Parliament, and we are determined to hear nothing in your justification." If they did so, he again warned them, that it was the most unwise step they ever took---a more unwise one, if possible, than lost them America in 1776. Upon that occasion, however, the House did not refuse to receive petitions and hear witnesses at their Bar; and a man who afterwards acquired a great and deserved celebrity was examined before them---he alluded to Dr. Franklin, a man who had the good of this country at heart, and whose advice, had it been taken, would have preserved the Colonies to us. How different, however, was the situation of Dr. Franklin at that time, and that of those Gentlemen who now pray to be heard before our Bar? Whatever might have been his after-celebrity, he did not come there in the same sacred character in which they appear before you, as the recognised Representatives of their countrymen, for no man doubts that they have the confidence, and represent the wishes of the Catholic Body. But the charge brought against the Association is, that they are unanimous, that they have not been distracted by divisions amongst themselves, and at sixes and sevens, like the Cabinet of this country —(A laugh)---and that they speak the sense of their fellow-countrymen. Now it was acknowledged that the Catholic Association spoke the sentiments of the Catholic Body. These Gentlemen possessed their confidence, and were their Representatives. If, therefore, they were heard before the bar, it would be to make a treaty with the whole Catholic population of Ireland; and this, by admitting their claim to be heard, might be done speedily, safely, and effectually. (Hear, hear!) There were two ways by which conciliation might be effected; either by granting Catholic Emancipation at once, and then there could be no doubt that conciliation would follow; or by hearing witnesses and counsel at the bar of the House; in which case, although their prayer should be rejected, the irritation that a contrary course would be sure to produce would at least be allayed, and, as he had before observed, the parties would go home, flattered and soothed by the courte they had experienced. (Hear!) He now turned to the argument by which his present motion was, he was informed, to be mainly resisted—the want of precedent. He hoped, however, to shew that this argument was untenable. But even if he failed to prove the existence of a precedent, that failure upon his part would not make him abate one jot of his demand, that the Catholic Assosiation had a right to be heard by Counsel at their Bar; for every new case, and particularly one so important as the present, ought to form a precedent in itself. (Hear!) Had we not lost America from want of a precedent? (Hear, hear!) But he would maintain that there were precedents, and he would refer to what had taken place when petitions were presented to this House, and witnesses heard against the American Stamp Act. Upon this occasion Dr. Franklin was examined at the Bar of that House, and the result of those petitions and of that examination was the repeal of that odious impost. (Hear!) So not only had petitions been received and witnesses examined in that case, but the repeal of the obnoxious measure followed, Subsequently to that event several other petitions and remonstrances were presented. He might instance the Boston Post Bill, the Massachusett's Bay Bill, and others. The words of the Petition presented upon the latter occasion were remarkable, in as much as they bore a strong analogy to the case of the present Petitioners. "If," say the petitioners. "discontent prevails amongst a people hitherto celebrated for their loyalty to the Crown and affection for their conntry, it is evident that sufficient causes must exist for that discontent; for History proves, that never has general discontent prevailed unless for general injury." (Hear, hear). The arguments which were used upon that occasion to the claim of the petitioners to be heard, were such as he had no doubt would be brought forward against his (Mr. B.'s) motion that evening. "It was a general measure, involving a great question of foreign policy, of which the Government of the country was alone the proper judge, and in which no individual interests were concerned." These were the arguments which had been used upon the occasion to which he had alluded, arguments to which we owed the loss of America. (Hear!) —They did not pass, however, without strong animadversion, for there were some Statesmen who foresaw the consequences of the measures then pursuing. Accordingly a Protest was signed in the Lords, to which the respected names of Rockingham, Camden, and Fitzwilliam, were attached. He would read a passage from this Protest, which he recommended to the consideration of the House. It was the following: "The prayer of the petitioners is, that they may be heard by Counsel at the bar. To refuse this prayer, is, in our opinion, a most unwarrantable departure from the privileges of the Constitution, and directly subversive of the rights of the subject." Those respected Noblemen, therefore, entered their protest against such conduct, and to the opinion of such men, particularly when they recollected the consequences which followed, that House he thought ought to pay some deference. (Hear, hear!) There was a passage in a letter written at the period by Dr. Franklin to one of his private friends, which also was not unworthy of their attention. It was this— "My object is to save the British Empire, but the blunderers here will not allow me to do so. (A laugh.) Our great security is in our numbers and our wealth. They are daily increasing. We should, therefore, speak out boldly, for in the words of an Italian proverb, "If we make ourselves sheep, the wolves will devour us." (A laugh.) The letter continued— "Such measures as these may be taken in Ireland (observe the coincidence) where the *ultima ratio regum*, a standing army, is kept up. (Hear, hear!) I have been before their Bar, and heard them assert their claim of sovereignty over three millions of people, (not six millions observed the Hon. Member) when (says Dr. Franklin,) they had scarcely discretion enough to govern a herd of swine." (Loud laughter.) The expression might be homely, but its accuracy had been borne out by the result. The House of Commons of that day had said to the people of America, "Go your way —we will not hear your petition---we will legislate as we please, and upon our own responsibility, and we heed not the consequences. You are three millions you say; but we are nine, and we care not for your cock-boats" (for thus it was the fashion to call the American navy at that time). What the consequences were, however, it was unnecessary for him to say. Those who advised conciliatory and pacific measures were laughed to scorn---they were esteemed visionaries and fanatics, while those who thought they could march unresisted through the whole Continent of America, were at length roused from their dream, but with the loss of thousands of men, and the whole of their colonies (Hear, hear!); or, as had been more eloquently expressed by an Hon. Friend of his, of the

brightest jewel in the English Crown. He rejoiced, however, that although the blood of many a thousand freemen had been spilt in that unholy struggle, still thousands survived to perpetuate those liberties which their ancestors had conquered. He rejoiced that the fortunes of America had kept pace with our own.--that they had grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength; and his satisfaction was increased by reflecting upon their virtues, public and private; upon their magnanimity, their love of justice, their generosity; and above all, the unostentatious gratitude with which they behaved to their early defenders and deliverers---witness their recent conduct to Lafayette.(Hear, hear!) He had now, he trusted, adduced a sufficient precedent. There was, however, another occasion upon which Counsel had been heard at the bar of that House, to which he would shortly allude. He alluded to that occasion, upon which he (Mr. Brougham) had first the honour of appearing before the House, when in 1808 he appeared against the Orders in Council, (Hear, hear!) He had failed upon that occasion he allowed. But the knowledge which he acquired at that period, was of essential service both to him when he afterwards obtained a seat, and he might add, that the information which had been communicated in the progress of the inquiry was of considerable service to the House also. (Hear!) It was the recollection of this circumstance that induced him now to press upon the House the expediency of hearing Counsel, and examining witnesses in the present instance. If they did so, they would elucidate more of the real situation of Ireland than they could hopy to do by any other means. By adopting the course he (Mr. Brougham) recommended, they would have the representatives of Ireland, summoned as it were before the Representatives of England, to give their evidence upon the state of that country. (Hear, hear!) But they refused to hear *them*, the representatives of six millions of people, and advocating that religion which their common ancestors professed, he (Mr. Brougham) could only say, they would have great reason to complain. If they were refused a hearing, that House would do them an injustice which they had never before done, even to the lowest and most insignificant of his Majesty's subjects. He need only refer them to the 10th volume of their Journals, where they would find, that upon a Petition being presented from the *Hawkers and Pedlars* of England, to be heard by Counsel against some measure which went to affect their interests, their request was complied with. (Hear!) He only then asked the House to do the same justice to the Catholic millions of Ireland that they had granted to those respectable itinrants, the Hawkers and Pedlars. (A laugh.) He feared he had trespassed too long upon the House. (Hear, hear!) He felt the importance of the subject however, and he was sure the House would feel with him. They would not, he was confident, let this opportunity which he might call a God-send, to escape them. Whether they had resolved to agree to or to reject the prayer of the petitioners, the way to conciliate was, he repeated, to hear them. By these means, and these means alone, could they lay the foundation of lasting, permanent, and unexceptionable conciliation.---(Cheers.)

Mr. Wynne said, that he rose to object to the motion of the Hon. Larned Member upon one ground, that of the want of precedent. The Hon. and Learned Member had, he contended, throughout his speech, made out no parallel case. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended, that this Bill was not solely directed against the Catholic Association---its intention was to settle and establish the tranquillity of the country; and if it were solely and singly directed against any one Body, it might not hope for his support. It was a general measure for the purpose of removing the evils resulting from all Associations, and of putting down all religious Bodies intermeddling with politics, if founded upon any political ground or principle; in fact, it was a measure to remove all the grievances that left the country divided and distracted---in a state of hatred and hostility, of religious dispute, and political animosity. The Hon. Member opposite had armed himself with cases and precedents to prove that the Catholic Association had the clearest and most indisputable right to be heard at the Bar of this House; and he instanced as one precedent, upon which the Hon. Gentleman chiefly relied, the allowance granted to the Americans of being heard before the Bar of the House. He (Mr. Wynne) thought this was no precedent, and did not at all apply to the case under consideration, for these were only local measures affecting the trade of America. He felt these arguments would have some weight with many Members of the House. whose Constituents were all Catholics. The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to the Hawkers and Pedlars, which respectable Body presented a petition to be heard at the bar of the House, and which petition was granted. But he asked what analogy could exist between that case and the present petition? None of those cases could in any manner justify the present petition, or make out a case, proving that the Roman Catholic Association should be heard at the bar of that House. If such concession was made to such an irresponsible Body as that Association, all the Associations in the country would claim the privilege of being heard before that House. The Right Hon. Gentleman did not like to quote precedents, but there were many cases, and those too in point, to prove that the Association were not entitled to the privilege of being heard at the bar of that House. In 1785, there was a petition presented to the House, for a scrutiny to regulate a certain election, and the Parliament determined against it. Three or four years ago, he presented a petition from an individual, who wished to be heard at the bar of the House in behalf of the slaves of an estate in the West Indies; they were a body that could not petition, because they could exercise no free agency. The House refused to hear this petition, for if it were made a precedent, every meddling friend, in any cause, might demand, upon any supposed grievance, a hearing before the bar of that House. If such proceedings were allowed, any person, as the friend, or next friend, of any association or body, might approach this House, and say to the Parliament "We have a right to be heard—you must hear us." The Hon. Gentleman opposite also stated facts to prove the good services of the Association, and that it contributed much to the tranquillity of Ireland. He then mentioned the case of the soldier Hanly, who was a Catholic. It made no difference, in his mind, whether he was a Catholic, or a Protestant, or an Orangeman. It was of no consequence what he was: it made no difference whether he was guilty or innocent—whether he was convicted or acquitted—the improper and unconstitutional interference of the Association was equally subversive of justice and the due administration of the laws. The Honorable Baronet opposite had also alluded to these prosecutions, as evidence of good-performed: but he would say that, whatever were the feelings and intentions of prosecutors, no criminal should be prejudged one way or the other, It was due to the greatest culprit, that there should be no predisposition to condemn excited against him before his trial. He should come before an unprejudiced and unbiassed jury; but when men went down to prosecute, heavily laden with the feelings and opinions expressed by a Body representing the general thoughts and opinions of the people of Ireland, who would not say that such interposition counteracted the ends of justice?---that verdicts were anticipated, and criminals prejudged?—and he believed such was the fact in the case of Hanly the soldier---and that the Association had prejudged his case. However, he did not rest his case against the Association upon facts alone. He rested it much more on their public declarations, and dangerous and prejudiced manifestoes to the people of Ireland, and on that address so variously criticised and interpreted in that House. However, the interference with the administration of justice was a great grievance, a crying evil, in the country, for he thought, whether cases of particular grievance had existence or not, no Body or class of his Majesty's subjects by any assumed power had a right to prosecute another. It was dangerous and unconstitutional---it tended I to subvert the ends of justice---it excited divisions, and factions, and heart-burnings---it would give rise to the formation of other Societies in direct opposition and hostility; and thus all the evils that were now feared would be realised and magnified, increased tenfold, and the country be cursed with a state of distraction, animosity, and violence. He repeated he rested his accusation against the Association, and his unreserved condemnation of their proceedings and conduct, more on their public declarations than on any facts. He said no statement could alter opinions---expressed and recorded---and he wished that the House would judge of the Society from the Society itself. He always was an advocate for the suppression of party and unconstitutional Associations. Many years ago he called the attention of that House to illegal Associations then existing in England; he alluded to the formation of Orange Societies in this country; through his means they were suppressed; but what he did then did not comprehend Ireland, because such Associations were not at that time illegal in Ireland; however, the spirit of his Act had since been extended by a General Act to that Kingdom, which rendered such Societies there illegal. He then called upon the House not to yield to the petition of any unconstitutional Body, or concede to them privileges to which they had no shadow of right; and he thought the inconveniences, or rather the impossibilities, of such an inquiry should deter the House from allowing this Association to be heard at their bar.

Sir J. Yorke owned he knew very little of the state of Ireland; however, he thought if the true means of reconciliation were adopted by that country or its advocates, they might hold their hands and shake their hands so as never to part again.---(A laugh.) But when he heard the same threats of separation and rebellion used---and when they were frightened with the awful and terrific power of six millions---he would call upon the Government if they had any firmness to reject this petition.

Mr. Hobhouse regretted to hear such language from the Gallant Admiral. He was sorry now to say that the Catholics were not only refused their rights, but they were a wronged, oppressed, calumniated Body. He said, without wishing by any means to hurt any feeling of the Gallant Admiral, he should give him leave to tell him his statements were not founded on facts, for the Catholic Association did not threaten separation or rebellion, or any thing else of the kind. He proceeded to argue that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted, and implored his Majesty's Ministers not to oppose it unless they wished it to be believed, that it was intended the measure should be carried without any reference to argument, or the justice of the case.

The Solicitor-General.—Although I confess, Sir, my inadequacy to add much to the argument of my Right Hon. Friend on this subject, I cannot refrain from offering to the House a few observations called for by the speech of the Honorable Member who has just sat down. The Hon'ble Gentleman said, we are about to legislate on facts. I shall, therefore, proceed to an examination of the facts upon which I find myself bound to vote, and shall contend, in setting out, that we

have before us sufficient *data* to justify the rejection of the motion. In the first place, it has not been denied that the Catholic Association enjoys and exercises a representative character. My Hon. and Learned Friend admitted on the first night of the late debate, that they virtually represented the Catholics of Ireland. In the second place, it has not been denied that they expressly declared that they had associated, not for any particular object, but to procure redress of all the grievances under which the people of Ireland labour. If they can deny the representative character imputed to them, why have they not come forward to deny it? and if it be not a fact, nothing could be more easy than a disavowal of it. In the next place it has been fully proved, at least to my satisfaction, that they not only exercise a perfect representative, but a partial financial character; from which the rational and obvious conclusion is, that the existence of this Body is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, and the privileges of this House. (Hear, hear!) Moreover, it has not been denied that they have interfered in many subjects of a judicial nature—in every possible subject or matter affecting Church or State. On these admitted premises, therefore, I shall apply myself to the facts on which the measure is founded, to be heard against which my Honorable, and Learned Friend has moved that the Association be heard; in doing so I shall, as well as the subject will admit, classify the arguments in support of the application, and reply to them in the same order. The first matter on which I find it necessary to reply is that which has been called the Catholic Rent—a fund to which, it hes been triumphantly stated, every Catholic in Ireland has contributed. If it be admitted, therefore, that every Catholic in Ireland contributes to that fund, I contend that every Catholic in Ireland has thereby disqualified himself to sit upon a Jury; for if an individual—a soldier for example—be selected by the Association as a fit object for prosecution, every man summoned as a juror upon that occasion, who has contributed to the funds applied to such prosecution, has therefore fully disqualified himself for that office by identifying himself with the prosecutors; but that is not all—by subscribing to the same fund a man equally disqualifies himself to be a witness—(Hear, hear!); —for I contend, that proof of a man's having subscribed to the fund out of which the expense of a prosecution is to be defrayed, would be a good and sufficient ground for challening such individual who might present himself as a juror.

An Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn, here objected to this principle.

The Solicitor-General.—My Hon. Friend says I have stated this too broadly, and I admit that I have done so a little more broadly than I intended; and having said enough on that head, shall proceed to the next head of argument—the interference of the Catholic Association in the administration of justice. Suppose a Magistrate were a subscriber to the Catholic Rent, would it be possible to recognise him as a fair impartial Judge in a case in which the Association should be the prosecutor? Thus the whole stream of justice becomes affected in the several characters of Judge, Juror, and Witness, by subscribing to the funds of the Association. (Hear, hear!) Suppose, on the other hand, that the Orange party were to raise a similar fund, would my Hon. and Learned Friend hesitate to object to their acting in similar capacities? Would he not be one of the first to urge this principle of disqualification? The application of the principle impartially is therefore all that I contend for. Whatever is improper on one side is improper on the other. I shall now apply myself to the fact, that the Catholic Rent has been collected. Honorable Gentlemen contend it is a voluntary subscription, but I contend that whether voluntary or compulsory, it is equally inconsistent with the privileges of this House to raise money for any of the objects of the Association. (Hear!) A book is kept in which not only the receipts of subscriptions are entered, but the names of those who refuse to contribute. (Hear!) I will not stop to inquire how far the indirect denunciations of the Priests may go to promote this subscription, but I can very easily imagine that few would venture to incur the consequences of refusal. The nature of the recommendation to subcribe has been pretty nearly described by Dr. Johnson, in his definition of the words *conge d'elire*, and is like throwing a man out of a two-pair of strairs window, and advising him not to fall to the ground. (Hear! and a laugh.) While one page contains a list of subscribers, the other presents a list of those who decline to contribute; it is, therefore, a monstrous miscalling of facts to call by the name "voluntary" a subscription so collected. I will not say that the Priests have exercised their power of excommunication against the contumacious; but in exercising a dominion which they call spiritual in forwarding the views of the Association, they have exercised a power which this House will call criminal. The excuse founded upon the phrase "voluntary" is unworthy of notice. According to my acceptation of its meaning, I deem it immaterial whether the subscription be forcibly or voluntarily obtained, and I will refer to a case in point. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman here referred to the case of Bishop Atterbury, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, being in correspondence with the Court of St. Germain's, under pretext of raising a fund for a charitable purpose, preached a sermon, after which a collection was made, which on the trial of the parties, was proved distinctly to have a different object from the ostensible one. The Judge declared, that in that case (which was applicable to the present) no money could be raised except by the King's license. The case was to be found in the tenth volume of the State Trials. On that occasion Sir Constantine Phipps appeared for the defendants, and exerted his utmost ingenuity in the defence of his clients, but without effect. It was true (continued the Solicitor-General) that Irish Catholic chapels were not recognised by the Statute Law; but the case he had quoted was sufficient to shew that it was unconstitutional to raise money even for charitable purposes, and, tho' voluntarily subcribed, without the consent of the Crown. If that authority were not deemed of weight by Hon. Gentlemen opposite, he would quote another to which they would not refuse their respect—that of the late Mr. Sheridan. In the year 1796 a voluntary subscription was set on foot for the loyal purpose of defraying the expense of equipping the troops, of which that distinguished individual expressed his disapprobation in very warm terms—compulsory gifts he described as one offence, voluntary gifts another; and proceeded to say, that the Serjeant at Arms ought to be sent to take into custody the Chairman of the Body, with whom the subscription originated, for usurping the powers and privileges of that house. (Hear, hear!) The Hon. and Learned Gentleman here contended at great length against the prayer of the petitioners. They said they were prepared to prove that no act had been done, or document issued by their body, calculated to excite alarm or exasperate animosities, so that here the House would observe, that it was not facts to which those Gentlemen were desirous to speak but to motives; and they would undertake further to demonstrate, that when the Catholic Association had circulated a declaration that a Catholic had been murdered, it was not calculated to excite alarm. (Hear.) No doubt 30 witnesses might be found to state that the meaning of the word to "hate" was to "like." That to "hate" a Protestant meant to "love" a Protestant; and that to adjure one party by the "hatred" they hear another, was not calculated to excite animosities. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) These Gentlemen did not mean to confine themselves to facts, but to matters of argument; and if a proclamation is issued, pronouncing an anticipated conviction of murder, witnesses were to be called to explain its meaning. But the House must see this was a matter of moral judgment and reasoning, and he was sure they would judge for themselves, and not take the Jesuitical interpretation of any number of witnesses, who, no doubt, were ready with a difinition of the word hatred suitable to their purpose. (Hear, hear, hear!) The House would remember, that about three years ago a Bill was introduced to the House regulating the mode in which public meetings should be held, popular meetings having been about that period the *foci* of sedition, and yet no witnesses or counsel were ordered against the Bill. With as much property as those Gentlemen, might the individual who then took the lead in those assemblies, claim to be heard at the Bar, with a view to prove that seditious meetings were quite consistent with the peace of England. (Hear, hear!) According to the Bill of Rights, his Majesty's subjects are allowed to arm, but were witnesses called to prove that military associations for the purpose of "drilling and training" were wise and expedient? But was he to consent to have 60 or 70, or perhaps 90 men from Ireland called before him, to tell him what was consistent with constitutional wisdom and legality. (Cheers!) If he had not heard facts enough, he should have no objection to have witnesses called, with a view to procure facts to form a basis for this measure. His Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) had the happy knack of associating things which had no real connexion, and relying upon his abilities in that way, he contrived to lug into the debate the history of the Court of Chancery, and was also kind enough to notice some observations which had fallen from him (the Solicitor-General) on a late occasion. He was quite at a loss to know what the object of his Learned Friend was in introducing this subject, unless he wished, by calling this cloud of witnesses, to make the House of Commons imitate the delays of the Court of Chancery. He should not trespass further on the attention of the House, resting satisfied with the conviction that no further evidence was required, as all the main facts of the case remained undisturbed on both sides.—(Cheers.)

Mr. S. Rice stated, that there were persons in town ready to give oral evidence on the conduct of the Association, and to submit to the House every document of their's from the first moment of the constitution of that Body. They were within reach of the House. It had been objected that there were no precedents in favour of the motion; but there were several Irish questions, and on the occasion of an Irish measure, an *Irish* precedent was most applicable.—(Hear!)—in the reign of *King* Anne. (Roars of laughter, and cries of *Irish!* from all parts.) King Anne! I meant *Queen* Anne. (Laughter again.) No, I was right. (Repeated roars.) Will Hon. Members recollect the war cry of the Hungarian?—*Moriamur pro rege nostra Maria Thereza?*" (Cheers).—[Hear the Hon. Member quoted pre-

cedents from the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and Geo. I. of Irish Catholics having been heard by their Counsel at the Bar of the Irish House of Commons against Penal Bills.] The Catholics of Ireland had no connection with the Hon. Member for Aberdeen's Resolutions relative to the property of the Irish Church Establishment. Catholic Ireland was at the Bar of the House, and if their petition were rejected, the solemn responsibility would rest on the Ministers of the Government.

Mr. Sec. Peel.—Sir, in discussing this subject I shall strictly confine myself to the precise question before the House, and endeavour as much as possible to avoid wandering into arguments on the Bill, which has already occupied four nights of our attention, and which will probably occupy two nights more; I shall abstain from touching on the present occasion on any part of that discussion which is not inseparably connected with the present motion; I shall discuss this question as I do every other, on its own merits, on its own intrinsic principles. In the course of this consideration of the subject I shall ask myself three questions; first, Whether compliance with the present petition is required on principles of justice to the petitioners? Whether it is necessary, in order to supply a defect on the quantity of evidence already lying before the House? Or whether the rejection of it is not consistent with Parliamentary usage, and the strictest principles of justice? And, Sir, if I can answer this question conscientiously in the affirmative, I will give my unhesitating votes for its unqualified rejection, and will most cheerfully take upon me all the responsibility of that rejection. (Hear, hear, hear!) Now, Sir, for the first (and I will meet the question fairly), upon its own individual merits, and not on the mere authority of precedents; though if I can believe that there is an irresistible stream of precedents against hearing the petitioners at the bar of the House, I shall not hesitate to give, to my view of the question, the benefit of such established authorities; but I shall argue it Sir, principally on the effect which a compliance with the prayer of the petition may produce on the general interests of the country. And while I am on the subject of precedents, I must observe that those adduced by Hon. Gentlemen in favour of the motion have no bearing whatever on the question under discussion. In Bills affecting the rights of private property, the House sits in the character of a Court of Judicature, and is used to hear Counsel and receive evidence on the probable effect of their intended measure on the interests of individuals or classes of individuals. Such was the petition of the Hawkers and Pedlars with which the hon. and Learned Member crowned the climax of his authorities—and which, by the bye, falls directly within this rule of private interests—a Bill was introduced in that case which was considered to bear upon the interest of that class of tenders; they petitioned to be heard by Counsel against the Bill, which they described as calculated "to deprive them of bread," and if my memory does not fail me, the house refused to hear them.

[Here Mr. Brougham axpressed his dissent, and referred Mr. Peel to the Journals of the House, for a pettion of the wholesale traders of London praying to be heard at the bar of the House.]

Mr. Peel having looked into the Journals, continued—"I should not have dwelt so largely on the precedent had it not been so strongly enforced by the Hon. and Learned Member; but this petition of the wholesale dealers—(and I am not prepared to say whether the hawkers and pedlars also did not present a petition on the same or a like occasion)—but that petition was presented against a Bill which purported to impose additional duties on the subject of their traffic; so that this very precedent of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman falls within the line of private interest—(Hear, hear, hear!—but on such an accasion as this, Sir, I care not for precedents; I will argue the question on the ground of abstract principle. If the present petitioners be heard at the bar of the House, can you ever after refuse to hear any other parties that may claim a hearing on political subjects? Legislative measures of much more public importance than the present have occurred without a petition from political Bodies to be heard against them by their Counsel. The Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended—(Cheers from the Opposition)—yet did the political adversaries to its suspension petition to be heard against it at your bar?—(Cheers from the Ministerial side.) No; but if you hear the present pitiitioner, with what consistency can you refuse to hear Counsel in favour of Parliamentary Reform, or any other political question of the day? If those petitioners are heard, every other political Body will expect to be heard, and the House will have no time left to it for its more immediate duty of legislative deliberations. (Hear, hear!) Besides, Sir, it ought to be remembered, that Counsel feel themselves bound by duty to advocate the interests of their clients before those even of their country; and this position I remember to have heard laid down with more than ordinary energy by the Hon. and Learned Member opposite in the case of her late Majesty—(Hear!)—when he said, "I shall attend to the interests of my client alone; I cast my country of the wind." (Cheers.) I will not say that I quite approve of the Learned Member's principles; but if it were ever applicable in any case, it is so in the present. (Hear, hear!) Why, Sir, Honorable Members who are used to listen but to a moderate share of our own legislative discussions, would be quite overpowered by the continuous flood of eloquence of legal advocates. (Hear! and a laugh.) I well remember, Sir, last year, when the Marine Insurance obtained leave to be heard by Counsel at your Bar; what a formidable array of large wigs (no less than six) stood at the side of your Bar.—I remember after the House had endured the eloquence of four of the Learned Counsel, and when two more remained to be heard, what supplicating looks Hon. Members cast at the two remaining Counsel to dissuade them from their intended display of learning, but in vain—the Learned Advocates felt it their duty to their client to give utterance to their arguments, only on Marine Insurance, and the House was condemned to listen to a legal argumentation of seven or eight heavy hours on Marine Insurance, and nothing but Marine Insurance. (Hear! and a laugh.) Now if six Counsel were required to argue the case of the Marine Insurance alone, how many by the rule of three would be required to advocate the cause of the Catholic Association. (Cheers, and a laugh) Gentlemen well remember when Mr. Stephen petitioned to be heard at the bar of the House on the part of the blacks of Antigua, what was the argument made use of against his petition by the Hon. and Learned Member? it was this—but if Mr. Stephen were heard in favour of his fellow beings the blacks, some person may claim to be heard in favor of Parliamentary Reform on his stating himself next of kin to the people of England. (A laugh.) The facts of Mr. Stephen's case were these. The owner of certain slaves in the island of Antigua sold them to a resident of a neighbouring island; they were thus destined to be separated from their connections and friends in Antigua. Mr. Stephen, a gentleman of philanthropic feelings, voluntarily prayed to be heard as their Counsel against the removal of them at the bar of the House. Now who could have a better ground to be heard than Mr. Stephen? What could be a more sacred claim than his? Yet the House refused to hear him; and will they after this consent to hear the Catholic Association?—Now I shall consider it in reference to principles; and here I wish to declare, that I do not believe that the Catholics of Ireland will act after the passing of this Bill in the manner stated by their advocates in the House. Gentlemen talk of the United Provinces of America, and add a probability of Ireland's following their example, and trying to effect a separation from and an independence of England! What can be the use of this sort of language? (Cheers.) What is the end of these ridiculous insinuations?—(Cheers.)—for I do not believe that the Catholics of Ireland have any such monstrous intentions. (Cheers.) I do not believe that they will act in this manner. (Cheers.) I think that they will, as they have lately said, yield to the will and authority of Parliament—(Cheers.)—and, Sir, if I had any reason to believe that they will conduct themselves otherwise, nothing could more tend to root and strengthen my opposition to their claim. (Cheers.) The next point to which I shall advert, is the proposition that the information possessed by the Catholic Association is requisite to supply to us the absence of evidence on the conduct of that Body; and here it has been objected to us that no measure of such importance as the present Bill was ever introduced without a special message from his Majesty, presenting documentary evidence, or the appointment of a Secret Committee to examine papers and witnesses. Now, Sir, this is a very strong assertion, a very important one; its sole fault is that it happens to be quite incorrect; for has not the Habeas Corpus Act been suspended without papers or committees? and on the notoriety alone of the facts, on the ground of which it was suspended? (Hear, hear!) Was not the Irish Convention Bill passed without the examination of papers or witnesses?

[Here a Member stated, that on that occasion a Report was made by a Committee of the Irish House of Lords.]

Mr. Peel continued—Yes; a Committee of the Irish House of Lords reported that money had been collected from his Majesty's subjects (and much in the manner adopted at present), and that the administration of justice had been interfered with; and the Convention Bill passed on the authority of that Report; but then that Committee examined no evidence on the facts; they made their report on the notoriety of the case. (Hear!) In 1705 also, the Act against seditious assemblies passed without a

committee or communication of documents—(Hear, hear!)—and here it is worthy of remark that lately the most favourite and popular argument on the opposite side of the House has been the atrocity of Green Bags and Secret Committees—(Cheers from the Opposition benches)—and now when the Government comes down to the House and openly and manfully asks a Bill on the public notoriety of the case—Cheers from the Ministerial side—who would expect that it should be received in this manner by Honorable Members opposite? (Cheers) Now for the effect of the Bill on Associations in general.—Cheers from the Opposition.) I beg to tell Gentlemen that these cheers do not affect me. What is the meaning of them? What! as if I ever sanctioned Associations exclusively Protestant? (Hear, hear!) Never; I never sanctioned or encouraged the consideration of political Bodies of any description. (Cheers.) So far from it, that in the year 1822 I supported the Bill for the suppression of Orange Associations—(Cheers from both sides)—and that without requiring documents or Committees—I did it on the mere notoriety of the facts—(Cheers)—and if the parties affected by that Bill have evaded its operation, I can only say I am extremely sorry they have done so, and that I am as ready as any other man to support again a Bill for their suppression. And now let me ask Hon. Gentlemen opposite, if, on the occasion of passing that Bill, Sir Abraham Bradley King had said to the House, "You are going to suppress by law a Body of which I am a member, of which I am Deputy Grand Master; you have no evidence, oral or documentary, of the nature or object of our Association; our motives are pure, our conduct is proper; before you pass this Bill to suppress us, let us at least defend ourselves by our Counsel at your bar;"—with what a shout of derision would Hon. Members opposite have scouted that Gentleman's petition—(Cheers from the Ministerial benches)—and yet he might have added, "our Body is of ancient institution, originated in the reign of King William; our object has been to support the Constitution in Church and State; our principle is that of universal brotherhood; we are loyal subjects." Yet what weight would all that have with Honorable Members?—(Loud Cheers.)—Now I will put it to the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, whether under those circumstances they would not have scouted the application of the Orange Lodges if they had petitioned to be permitted to be heard by Counsel, and prove at their Bar that they were loyal and peaceable subjects? Here I must repel the inference attempted to be drawn that this Bill against which they petition is condemnatory. So it has been said by the Honorable and Learned Gentleman opposite, who has been obliged to give a wrong name to it in order to support the line of argument he has adopted. It is not a Bill of Pains and Penalties. It is a Bill which all Ireland is bound, with all its population, to obey without distinction of parties or persons. There was also the case of the Tithe Bill in Ireland which affected particular individuals, it might be said, more than others; but would the Honorable and Learned Gentleman have consented to hear those parties by Counsel at the Bar after the anxious and prolonged debates they had on the subject; or if through condescension he allowed them to be heard here, would he not, as soon as the Counsel had risen to address the House for seven or eight hours, have turned on his heel and walked out of the House? (Hear! and a laugh.) It is said by that Honorable and Learned Gentleman here is the petition itself before you: can you have any thing more satisfactory of the intention of the Catholic Association? It is not my intention here to state any thing inflammatory; but I must say, that taking these persons and this Association by its resolutions, its acts, its public proceedings, and its Parliamentary proceedings, there is in all conscience matter enough objectionable in them all to induce me to decide on the question without hearing a single syllable from Counsel at the Bar. I hold in my hand the petition presented yesterday by the Catholic Association, the latest document on the subject, which states, that in consequence of the Catholic Body having felt the necessity of bestirring themselves in their own affairs, it had been deemed right and proper for them to form themselves into an Association, to be denominated the Catholic Association, expressly for the purpose of promoting the general interests of the Body. The petition goes on to pray, that this House will not adopt any measure against the Catholic Association; but this is not all, it goes further, and prays that the House will not proceed to pass any Act affecting any portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland; concluding with a prayer to be heard by Counsel. Is not this a suggestion which challenges to this Association the character of the representation of the Catholic people of Ireland? I don't admit them, nor will I admit them to assume that character. They are a body which meet publicly for the purpose of preparing the address of the Catholic to this House of Parliament. It is admitted by themselves they exist in this capacity, and that they have met about twenty times to deliberate and discuss this and other subjects. They admit they have appointed Committees of Finance, Grievance, and Education. I object to the existence of such a Body as appointing its Committees on such subjects; the enrolment in or qualification for which consists in guinea subscriptions to the fund, continuing its sitting like this House, and like it, adjourning itself from week to week, to resume its deliberation and received the Reports of its Committees of Finance, Grievance, and Education. If this system be permitted, the interval will be short, very short indeed, between its assumption of such powers as these and its being to all effective purposes a Parliament. (Hear, hear!) It states in this document that one of its objects is to defend the ignorant peasantry and the poor from injustice and vexatious proceedings at law, by means of the fund, which is created by a subscription: further, it states there is no subscription by compulsion to this fund—no one need subscribe. But here it is to be observed there is a moral compulsion as well as a legal compulsion; and there can be no doubt that there was a moral compulsion on Roman Catholics at least to subscribe to this fund. There was, it was well known, a black book, in which the names of all such persons in the parish as did not subscribe were entered down; and were, as soon as possible after Divine Service was performed in the Chapels, called on or rather denounced by the Catholic Priest of the Parish for not contributing to this fund, in the face of the congregation. (Hear!) Is this not a moral compulsion? Can it be fair, that a Body so constituted should be entrusted or commissioned with the enforcement of the laws, or in other words prosecution by Catholics, against those of the Magistracy who displeased the Body or the Orangemen; or shall a Body so constituted by its own admission, be permitted to raise funds to so large an amount for purposes so equivocal. The Resolution under the sanction of which this fund has been raised, had received the signature of Daniel O'Connel; and it reported in substance, that having investigated the subject, they found, that in order to effect the general and public welfare of the Catholic Body, it was necessary they should have funds, or in language still less likely to be misunderstood, that, "in order more effectually to exert the energies of the Irish people, the Catholic Body should be possessed of pecuniary resources." Could any moment look at such a proceeding without having his suspicions awakened? To say the least of it, the Catholic Association has characterised itself by some acts very equivocal, which I repeat should never have been sanctioned by the Catholic Body. In the hurry of debate, I grant that if some individuals had made use of such language it might not be important; but here from the irritation of constant debate, every Member was led into language, which all possibly would after wish to disavow. Was that a state of things in which the people ought to be suffered longer to remain? I consider this resolution as most unfortunate in its consequences. I find also a letter addressed on this occasion by the Secretary of this Body to Hamilton Rowan; it states—"Sir, I have the honor to submit to your approval the Resolution of this Association, which was adopted with an enthusiasm and unanimity such as I have never witnessed before arising no doubt from its being coupled and connected to a name so beloved and honoured as your own, through the recollection that from earliest life you have so eminently devoted yourself to the service of your country." Here, from comparing date, it was impossible not to see that on the day they were adjuring the Catholics of Ireland to unite in this sacred cause, by their ancient hatred to the Orangemen of Ireland, they were prefacing a letter to Hamilton Rowan, acquainting him with the resolution they had come to in this adulatory strain; stating that at the mention of his beloved and honored name the Society had been penetrated with the most grateful sense of his services to his country. Now of this person I shall say but little, and that shall be principally extracted from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy appointed by the Irish Parliament in the year 1794, to inquire into the existence of a treasonable plot against the Government of that country. This Report was published in Jan. 1799, and stated that, "April 1794, one Jackson, an Irish clergyman, came over from France to Ireland, for the purpose of establishing a treasonable correspondence, having, for its object, the invasion of Ireland. In April, 1794, he had several confidential interviews with Hamilton Rowan, a leader of the United Irishmen, who had since escaped from prison, and was attainted of High Treason, together with Theodore Wolf Tone, and a man named Levins, afterwards taken in arms on board the Hoche." He was also stated to be then a resident Envoy in France from the United Irishmen. But what do the House now think of this "honored and beloved name?" (Loud cheers.) If the whole six millions of Catholics were to come to the Bar of that House, they would never convince the Irish or English Protestants, that there was no ground for alarm and suspicion at this body, (Cheers.) They might depend upon it they could never get over this united and concurrent testimony as a ground of suspicion against a body who resolved to collect 40,000l. to rouse the energies of the nation, and talked of the respect-

ed and honored name of an attainted traitor on the same day that they put forth their manifesto of hate to the Orangemen---(Loud cheering for some time.) This Body had said to the Catholics of Ireland—" We adjure you by your ancient hatred to Orangemen to join this Association." Could there be a stronger ground of alarm and apprehension? It is proper all this should be stated, because it has been said the ground of alarm never existed. It is right if the Catholic Association plead good intentions, that they should be at length warned of the danger likely to arise from such indiscreet--- to say no more, Addresses to the Catholics of Ireland. I call on those who denounce me, and those who coincide with me in opinion as opposers of the Association, to state whether they are prepared to say, that it will be for the interests of justice and of society that such a Body so constituted should have the charge of administering justice between parties, or be permitted officially to originate proceedings by Catholics against the Magistracy and other of their fellow-subjects of a different religious persuasion. Will the Hon'ble Member for Knaresborough, who is so fond of reading moral and juridical lessons to us at times, himself too a professor of a public Institution, admit, although he talks of the justifiableness of enlisting public favour and irritation on the side of their cause, for a moment acquiesce in such a perversion of the means of dispensing justice between parties thus set at variance? (Hear) Here are 3000 persons, of whose characters we have no further guarantee than that they could afford to pay a guinea, exercising all the functions of Government, with not less than three agents in every parish in Ireland. This fact, coupled with the addresses, and that jealousy I have a right to feel, for every body so constituted, calls upon me loudly to declare that I will not trust them with power. Without the ample discoveries made through their own representations, I should view this Body with a jealousy founded on the soundest Constitutional principles; but after what has appeared in their own published documents, I must look on with tenfold suspicion. (Hear!) And mark how studious they appear that the subscription shall be enforced by the influence of religious inducements in what follows, where they enjoin--- "That care shall be taken to set down the names of such as subscribe in a book, to be kept as near as possible to the Popish Chapel in each Parish." Can it be possible that a Body acting thus can claim exemption from suspicion, although it assures us that it is composed of several of the Roman Catholic Prelates, Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants, with several Protestant Gentlemen, Merchants, and Farmers? and all this with a view to shew to the public, the known respectability of its subscribers, including also amongst the number the name of a Nobleman which it asserts to be the pride and ornament of the British Peerage, alluding, it is clear, to my Lord Fitzwilliam, whom it numbers amongst its subscribers? It is under these circumstances, I contend, a Body extremely unfit to originate prosecutions against individuals who may have fallen under its suspicion or censure; because it is clear such an Association, from its very conformation and materials, must on that acount be too influential. And here too observe, that influence is exerted in the first instance, to arraign him by its taking the case of the accused party under its consideration, and pronouncing that he is a fit subject in its mind for prosecution. For what is this but pronouncing him guilty before his trial by a Jury of his country? (Hear!) How then, I ask, can he have a fair chance in a Court of Justice with all this weight of prejudice hanging on him? Have not that Body, composed of several of the Irish Catholics, Prelates, Peers, Gentry, with some also of the Protestant Nobility and Gentry, and a name which adds lustre to a British Peerage, pronounced already on his offence, and recommended him to prosecution and punishment? It is on this ground I will agree to pass this Bill without hearing the argument of Counsel at the Bar upon the subject. I feel satisfied that I have a Parliamentary ground for resisting the application; and I will, therefore, with that boldness with which a sense of right I feel inspires me on this occasion, boldly and manfully give my decided vote against their being heard by Counsel at your Bar. (The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud and reiterated cheering.) Soon after order had been restored.—

Mr. C. Hutchinson rose to defend the character of a party, who was not then present to defend himself. The allusion made to Mr. H. Rowan he would not pass over. He had been in Ireland when Mr. Rowan was obliged to leave it, and he was accompanied by the regret of all lovers of his country. The object of the United Irishmen of his day was to relieve Ireland from the effects of misgovernment and the foul misconduct of official and judicial characters. Indeed they only attempted to do hastily that which the present Ministers were trying day by day to effect more slowly and cautiously. It could not be doubted that the present Bill was directed solely against the Catholic Association. That Body had been grossly libelled, and the Counsel had a right to be heard at that Bar to remove the unfavourable impressions that had been excited against them by those libels—the liberal part of the Ministry had been dragged into the line, and they would find it difficult to extricate themselves. The Ministry were making war against the whole population of Ireland. He denied that the Protestant feeling in Ireland was against the Catholics, although it appeared to be the wish of Government to create that feeling among them. He begged of the House not to shut their ears against the petition of the insulted Catholics, for if it did, he would not answer for what they might be driven to.

Mr. Peel rose to explain. He wished to meet the question by fair arguments, and felt convinced, that there was nothing in what he had said, which could be construed into insulting the Catholics.

Mr A. H Cark said, that the Catholic Association kept Ireland in a state of inquietude and alarm.

Sir J Sebright admitted that the Righ Hon. the Secretary for the Home Department had truly described the Catholic Association, he therefore should go along with him and give him his vote for its suppression; but at the same time he must say, that that Association would never have existed but for our own prejudices. If Catholic Emancipation were to be granted, Ireland would instantly fall into a state of peace and order. He should however, vote for Counsel being heard at the Bar, as he thought the request reasonable, in order that the feeling which had been excited against the Association might be removed.

Mr. Scarlett—Having been alluded to personally by the Right Hon. the Secretary for the House Department, quoting language which he had used in characterising the Constitutional Association, but which language he (Mr. S.) had now forgotten, could not suffer the question to be put without saying one or two words upon it. It was certainly by no means clear that the Constitutional Association was consistent with law, as it had been formed for the purpose of prosecuting political offences and which therefore assumed one of the most important functions of the Government; but the Catholic Association was very different, as it had no relation to State or political offences. He had entered that House totally uninfluenced as to the vote which he should give, but he must confess that he had been convinced by the eloquent and able arguments of his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham), not one of which had been answered; as the Right Hon. Secretary had argued, not against the speech of his Learned Friend, but from documents of which he did not know the value, or whence they emanated.

The Attorney General said, that after the very able an unanswerable speech which the House had heard from his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel), he should not have thought it necessary to say any thing upon this subject but for what had fallen from his Hon. and Learned Friend who had just sat down. His Hon Friend had stated, that the documents which his Right Hon. Friend had used in the Debate had no character, and could not be looked on as evidence against the Catholic Association, because no one knew where they came from. Now it so happened that those very papers were put forth triumphantly by the Association itself;—(Hear, hear!)—therefore the Assertions of his Right Hon. Friend were built on facts that were admitted on all sides. His Hon. Friend had stated on a former occasion, that in his opinion the Constitutional Association was illegal. He (the Attorney-General) never doubted its legality, but he questioned its policy: as most of those who were prosecuted by it got off from the odium which that Association had created against its proceedings. But what could be said in favour of the legality of the Catholic Association, an Association which pretended virtually to represent one-third of the population! No one could deny that the Association was popular, that they were identified with the great mass of the population. What then must be the effect, what the influence, on the minds of juries, when prosecutions were instituted by a Body so circumstanced—(Hear!)—a body to which the people looked up with the utmost respect and deference, which they considered as their guide? Nothing in his mind could possibly be more calculated to taint the sources of justice and prevent its due administration. Let Gentlemen consider for a moment the guards established in this country against the exercise of any direct influence in the conduct of prosecution, particularly those of a criminal nature. No man affected, in point of interest or influence, was allowed to direct or controul in such cases. How then could it be for a moment contended that such an Association as this was consistent with the tried administration of justice? The facts mentioned by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Goulburn) in a former debate were frequently adverted to on both sides of the House. His objection did not rest on these or any other facts, but on the principle. It was calculated in the first place to give rise to a system of spies and informers---(Hear!)—and to occasion every case to be prejudged before it was brought in the regular was before the tribunals. Their own documents were

a proof of the evil. From them it appeared that one of the cases alluded to, in which a prosecution had been determined on, was first referred to a Committee, and that Committee determined on going to trial. Was not this prejudging the case? Could such a decision become known without having considerable effect on the minds of all to whose knowledge it might come? This was monstrous? and if there was nothing else against the Association, all who were of opinion that the administration of justice should be kept pure and exempt from all improper influence, ought to gives their vote for putting it down He meant to confine himself to this topic, and not go into the question immediately before the House. It appeared to him an inconsistency that his Learned Friends opposite should have always spoken in condemnation of the Constitutional Association, while they supported such an Association as this. He could not admit the distinction drawn by his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Scarlett) who spoke last. He said that all the prosecutions instituted by the Constitutional Association turned on party questions. Was it not clear that every prosecution instituted by the Catholic Association must from the very moment their determination became known, necessarily become a party question? There was no person who knew the state of the public mind in Ireland but must feel convinced that every prosecution entered upon under such circumstances must be conducted in the spirit of party. He would detain the House longer. It was quite unnecessary for him to enter upon the question before the House, as it had been completely exhausted by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel.)

Mr. Brougham, in reply, said, that he never rose under greater anxiety in the discharge of an important public duty than he did at present, particularly after the very able, powerful, and impressive speech of the Right Honorable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Secretary Peel) The speech of the Right Hon Gentleman was the more remarkable, from having been so strongly contrasted with those of other Hon. Gentlemen who spoke before him on this question It was now his object to shew, that the speech of that Right Hon. Getleman, however distinguished for argument and eloquence, ought not to drive him from one [redacted] of the ground he had taken. His motive for alluding to the case of the hawkers and pedlars was not on account of the value of the precedent but because there was an attractive parallel between the cases. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Peel) denied that the hawkers and pedlars were heard by their Counsel: the entry on the Journals, however, proved it. Here the Learned Gentleman read a passage from the Journals, in which Mr. Gilbert reported that the wholesale dealers of the City of London, and also the hawkers and pedlars, had been heard by their Counsel at the Bar. The case on which he (Mr. B.) principally relied, was the petition on the Massachusetts Bay Bill. That was a public measure, and the petitioners were heard by Counsel at the Bar of that House. It was a Bill to prohibit all intercourse between the provinces of New England and New-Foundland in consequence of offences said to have been committed by the people of New England. Against this Bill the New Englanders petitioned, and not only they, but the people of England too, and the society of Quaker joined in the petition, on the ground of humanity as well as policy. The petition was agreed to, and Counsel were heard. The other precedents to which he referred were of the same character as this. The one which had relation to Ireland was more in point and much stronger than he at first supposed; and for this discovery he was indebted to his Hon. Friend the Member for Limerick (Mr. S. Rice) It was said that the petition related only to matters of trade; but the fact was, that it related to an Act of 1690, the object of which was, the security of the King's person. This surely could not be called an Act relating merely to trade. The Hon. and learned Gentleman, after alluding to one or two precedents, said, the Catholic Association, it was true, was not mentioned expressly in the Bill; but the Catholics knew well that it was directed solely against them, and that in the event of its passing their stay and security would be gone. For his part, he could not imagine a clearer case. He had been told that the Bill was not levelled against the Association; against whom then was the speech of the Right H. Gent. (Mr. Secretary Peel) levelled? (Hear!) The Right Hon Gentleman was its great and most able defender. No person on that side of the House advocated the measure so powerfully, with the exception which must always be made of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Plunket), when he brought the great talents, accompanied as they now were with great local knowledge, to bear upon any question. From the first to the last of the able argument and effective defence of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Peel), every word that escaped him was an attack upon the Association. Against what other Body could it be directed? What other body of men existed in Ireland whose zeal could have so alarmed the Government, which could have given rise even to a sort of jealousy in the Executive Government, on account of the extensive good they had achieved by their efforts to preserve the public tranquillity, and the success that attended those efforts? The Bill clearly meant the Catholic Association, and it meant no other. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sec. Peel) charged him with inconsistency. There was no ground for it. In the case alluded to it was true he (Mr. B.) brought in the Bill; but in consequence of the discussion which afterwards took place he did not support it An Hon and Learned and much-esteemed Friend of his, Mr. Stephen, whom he had known for twenty years, applied to be heard at the Bar against the Bill, as the Friend of the slaves; but without any authority or any sort of commission, prompted merely by his own feelings of justice and humanity. He (Mr. B.) opposed his being heard, as he had no commission. Was this a parallel case? There was no similarity between them. In that one Mr. Stephen desired to be heard for the Negroes; they themselves desired to be heard; the Negroes were at their Bar. He opposed it for reasons differing totally from any that could apply to the Catholic Association. With respect to the Constitutional Association, he disapproved of it no doubt, and whenever the subject was introduced, had no hesitation in expressing his opinion; but did he ever propose a Bill to put down the Bridge street Gang? No: his argument was that the Constitution afforded means, without recurrence to any new law for putting down such a mercenary, meddling, mischievous gang. Here also there was therefore no ground for the charge of inconsistency. Had he acted differently with respect to both Associations there would be some reason for it. He should now come to the main argument of the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Peel.) Though the notoriety of the facts was that on which the measure was founded, he had some reason to think that Government was not very far from laying some documents before Parliament. In another place, where of course it was physically impossible he could have been present—but in another place, which he would not mention, he heard this spoken of by a Noble Lord (the Earl of Liverpool) as an Irish measure. If there existed a draft of this Bill sent over by the Irish Government, he felt quite certain that it was accompanied by some other papers. If there was an exhortation to the measure, he had no doubt that there was at the same time an urgent representation from the same quarter that it was necessary to accompany it with some other measure of a very different character. They who brought forward this Bill would have much to answer for, if they did not produce at the same time any other documents that accompanied it. They would have much to answer for to the country, to the House, but above all to the Marquis of Wellesley—(Hear) whose name and authority were thus made use of against the known tendency of his principles. He never contended that the Bill was strictly a condemnatory one, but it was as much so as one to deprive a corporation of its charter. One had as great a tendency as the other to destroy the Body against which it was directed, and for that reason they ought to be heard by Counsel against it. He contended that the proceedings of the Association were not so inconsistent with the due administration of justice; or the existence of such a Body so much at variance with the spirit in which the law was administered here, as his Hon. and Learned Friend (Attorney General) represented it. He instanced those cases in criminal information as applied for in the Court of King's Bench, and in which prosecutions are directed by the House of Commons. Such prosecutions as the latter (continued the Learned Gentleman) seldom succeeded. The same might be said of the Association; if they were the cause of sending a person to trial, that circumstances being known would give rise to the conflict of party feelings, which would operate in favour of the accused with Protestant Juries. In the two cases mentioned in the course of this debate, the prosecutions were instituted fairly and properly, with sufficient apparent ground, but yet no conviction took place. But there was another brought against the association by the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr Sec. Peel) which seemed to have made the strongest impression upon the feelings if not upon the reason of the House; but upon this charge arose the very strongest evidence of the danger of trusting to unexplained and partial documents. We have it, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, under their own hands, and we want no more. The charge against the Catholic Association

was this, that they spoke of Mr. Hamilton Rowan as a man entitled to the respect and love of his country ; and yet, said the Right. Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Hamilton Rowan was not more nor less than a convicted traitor, [Mr. Secretary Peel---attainted.] well---an attainted traitor. The charge then against the Catholic Association was that they spoke with respect of an attainted traitor. The Catholics state that he is a man of the highest respectability. There was not a man more dearly beloved in Ireland. If to hold Mr Rowan as an object of respect and affection be a crime, they were all guilty. This was not a mis-statement, this was not exaggeration ; they themselves join in the description, and admit it to be a fact. Of the two charges brought against the Association this was the gravest. And he was instructed to assert, that it should be proved by witnesses at the Bar of that House that there was not in his country a man to whom all were more zealously attach d, more respected, and more beloved, than Mr Rowan. —[Here a Member exclaimed." No. no!" ; Mr. Brougham in continuation, looked for the Member who sa. " No? He was grateful to him, and required his vote that night He joined issue with his " No."---(Hear ! and answered ' Aye,') and would prove his assertion by witnesses. He would go further, he would ask, who taught the Association--- who still teach them to love and respect Mr. Rowan as they do? It was his Majesty's Government---it was each succeeding Lord Lieut. who held different sentiments and opinions upon the affairs of Ireland. This much loved individual was a Gentleman of large and princely fortune, respected by all around him, endeared to his friends by all the ties of domestic life, attached to his country by a spirit of the most ardent patriotism, and most izealous for her prosperity and happiness. In the years 1793, 97, and 98 when even the wisest were misled, transported by party zeal, when the best were roused to phrenzy by the injuries and oppressions heaped upon their country, this Gentleman became the object of vituperation. He was aware that at that unfortunate and wretched period an Act might have been passed against Mr. Rowan. He might have been attainted though not tried, convicted though not heard. " Fuerint cupidi, fuerint irati fuerint pertinances, sceleris vero crimine, furoris, parricidii, liceat. On. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis cavere." These words were not applied to him alone, they were equally applicable to the Fitzgeralds, and to others whom he would not justify for the excesses to which they were carried. But God forbid he should bring any attestation against them for their acts of unfortunate rashness! The feeling of respect to Mr. Rowan is not the sentiment of the Association alone ; it receives confirmation from the pardon of his King ; he is once more restored to the bosom of his family ; he once more dispenses the blessings of his fortune amongst his numerous and happy tenantry ; in the midst of his delighted family he performs the functions of a country gentleman ; he is the promoter of all the charities within his neighbourhood ; nay more, he performs th[illegible]uties of and acts as a Magistrate ;---(Hea[illegible]!)---he acts in the Com[illegible]o[illegible]erintendence and the [illegible]s ; – (Hear, hear, [illegible]rs who purges the Commissions or the Peace of every person who goes in the support of Catholic Emancipation too far from the gratification of his Lordship's political propensities. Mr. Rowan, this convicted – no, not convicted—but attainted traitor, is suffered to remain in the Commission by Lord Manners, the pink of loyalty – (Hear, hear !)—the idol of the Orangeman's adoration – (Hear, hear !)—acting under the advice and with the concurrence of their late tutelary Saint Mr. Saurin. (Hear, hear !) This attainted traitor is thus elevated to the bench of justice. He attends the Courts of the Representatives of his Sovereign and is received with favour and kindness— with courtesy by the various Viceroys who entertained different opinions upon the question of Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Rowan was treated with much more kindness, to his honour be it spoken, by Lord Whitworth, than by the Marquis of Wellesley and it is for revering and respecting this man the Association are attacked, are vituperated, are denounced. They are condemned untried, unheard—because they praise a man who is equally praised by all. Here he must be allowed to say he should not be enabled to repel this charge, were it not for the assistance he received from a most unexpected quarter. (Hear, hear !) Were it not for this assistance he should not have it in his power to commend the chalice to the lips of the Right Honorable Secretary, who was prepared to exult over him as a defeated opponent—but for this assistance he (Mr. Brougham) could not embitter or poison the momentary triumph of the Right Honorable Gentleman. It was this assistance that enabled him to elicit a new argument to prove the necessity of inquiry, and the incalculable danger of this hasty system of legislation. If he were not able to give the House every explanation on this subject, he would for ever abandon the defence of the Association. But did he fell he should abandon them ? most certainly not. He never thought they stood on higher grounds, much higher than when he was greeted with the cheers of the Gentlemen opposite. He would call upon the House to reflect most earnestly upon this circumstance. When he by the accidental intercourse with such sources of intelligence as happened to be within his reach, could prove in the most satisfactory manner that the Catholic Association should be considered in their respect for Mr. Rowan as accomplices with the Attorney-General, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Lieutenant—(Loud Laughing) – when he could prove this would it not be imperative upon the House to reflect before they came to a vote for shutting out inquiry ! Ought it not seriously to consider the consequences of such conduct, before they came to a conclusion ? For himself, he wished most anxiously that the heat of party should be terminated, that all idea of triumph should be discarded, both at one side and the other. The period had now arrived, if his propositions were attended to, when they might avail themselves of an opportunity never granted them before, and which may never again be within their grasp. All Catholic Ireland was most anxious for their decision ; it awaited their commands, but it would comply with the request of that House much more willingly than with its rude order. The Irish Catholics would under the latter circumstance depart with much more kindness from the House, and that House would feel much more kindness towards them ; and he would add, the Members of that Assembly would feel more comfortable sensations within themselves in consequence of such conduct. The feelings of that House would be much more gratifying, if they opened their doors to the Counsel and the witnesses of the petitioners, and suffered them to state their case at the Bar. Then, if there was any ambiguity in their defence ; if they did not vindicate their character and conduct, let the House, in God's name, pass that measuse, as just, necessary, and constitutional, and which would then really give peace to Ireland. The House should not legislate without hearing and seeing. If this was the course adopted, it would not be an honest policy nor suitable to the importance of the subject ; even if the parties did not succeed, they would, by the discussion day after day at the bar, conceive kinder feelings in regard to that House ; and that assembly would even, though the Bill were passed by this mutual interference, act under the influence of kinder feelings with regard to the petitioners. They offer to prove at the bar of the House that their conduct is legal and constitutional, that it is neither an infraction on the letter nor an evasion of the spirit of the English Constitution. There is not a single letter, not a scrap, not a rejected paper, that crossed their threshold inward, nor a single copy of paper that crossed their threshold outward, that is not ready for your inspection : their books are for you—there is not one that can be called a black one amongst them. The lists of those who subscribed their money are for you ; the names of the collectors of their money are for you ; and it is admitted by the Right Hon. Secretary that he would not be an honest collector of money who did not give his name. Amongst all their correspondence you will not find a single part that can be called black. Of all the numberless facts that proved his assertion he would state one. At a period of disturbance, Mr. O'Connell went himself into the Baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, for the express purpose of putting down Ribbonism. He went with the name of the Association on his lips, and his hands fortified by the address ; and he checked the spirit of outrage and restored tranquillity.—He gave this as one instance out of many. W[illegible]ld the House, in the face and teeth of such [illegible]s, and rejecting such signs of the times, be[illegible]tisfied in saying they would continue their course of legislation, for they knew Ireland should submit.—Such may be their conduct ; but by so acting, they would not tranquilise Ireland ; for this, and not the passing, or the rejection of the Bill, was the real object of their discussions. If the House persevered in the teeth of all these astounding circumstances, he would, for himself, renounce all responsibility, and upon their own heads be all the consequences of their conduct. The Learned Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheering.

The House then divided, and the numbers were.

Ayes	89
Noes	222
Majority	133

The other Orders of the Days were then disposed of and the House adjourned at Two o'Clock.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

Of the origin of Cards. Translated from the French.

About the year 1390, cards were invented to divert Charles the sixth, then king of France, who was fallen into a melancholy disposition.

That they were not in use before, appears highly probable. 1st, Because no cards are to be seen in any painting, sculpture, tapestry, &c more ancient than the preceding period, but are represented in many works of ingenuity, since that age. 2dly, No prohibitions relative to cards, by the king's edicts, are mentioned, although some few years before, a most severe one was published, forbidding, by name, all manner of sport, and pastimes, in order that the subjects might exercise themselves in shooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppose the English. Now it is not to be presumed, that so lu ing a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in use.

3dly, In all the ecclesiastical canons, prior to the said time, there occurs no mention of cards; altho' twenty years after that date, card-playing was interdicted the clergy, by a Gallican synod. About the same time is found in the account-book of the king's cofferer, the following charge: "Paid for a pack of painted leaves bought for the king's amusement, three livres." Printing and stamping being then not discovered, the cards were painted, which made them so dear. Thence in the above synodical canons, they are called *pagellæ pictæ*, painted little leaves.

4thly, About 30 years after this came a severe edict against cards in France; and another by Emanuel, duke of Savoy; only permitting the ladies this pastime, *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles.

Of the design of Cards.

The inventor proposed by the figures of the four suits, or colours, as the French call them, to present the four states, or classes of men in the kingdom.

By the *Cœurs* (Hearts) are meant the *Gens de Chœur*, choir men, or ecclesiastics; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the use of cards from the French, have *copas* or chalices, instead of hearts.

The nobility or prime military part of the kingdom, are represented by the ends or points of lances or pikes, and our ignorance of the meaning or resemblance of the figure induced us to call them spades. The Spaniards have *espadas* (swords) in lieu of pikes, which is of similar import.

By diamonds, are designed the order of citizens, merchants, and tradesmen *carreaux* (square stones, tiles, or the like). The Spaniards have a coin, *dineros*, which answers to it; and the Dutch call the French word *carreaux*, *stieneen*, stones, and diamonds from the form.

Treste, the trefoil leaf, or clover grass, (corruptly called clubs) alludes to the husbandmen and peasants. How this suit came to be called Clubs, I cannot explain, unless, borrowing the game from the Spaniards, who have *bastos* (staves or clubs) instead of the trefoil, we gave the Spanish signification to the French figure.

The history of the four kings which the French in drollery sometimes call the cards, is David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles (which names were then, and still are on the French cards.) These respectable names represent the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks under Charlemagne.

By the queens are intended Argine, Esther Judith, and Pallas (names retained on the French cards) typical of birth, piety fortitude, and wisdom, the qualifications residing in each person. Argine is an anagram for *Regina*, queen by descent.

By the knaves were designed the servants to knights: (for knave, originally, meant only servant; and in an old translation of the bible, St. Paul is called the knave of Christ) but French pages and valets, now indiscriminately used by various orders of persons, were formerly only allowed to persons of quality, squires (*Escuiers*) shield or armour bearers.

Others fancy that the knights themselves were designed by those cards, because Hogier and Lahire, two names on the French cards, were famous knights at the time cards were supposed to be invented.

THE WISHING-CAP.

NO. XXIII. THE VALLEY OF LADIES.

"Poichè noi fummo qui, ò io desiderato di menarvi in parte assai vicina di questo luogo, dove is non credo che moi alcuna fosse di voi; e chiamavisi la Valle delle Donne."

DECAMERON.

Since we have been here, I have longed to take you into a spot close by, where none of you, I think, have ever been. It is called the Valley of Ladies.

As the Spring advanced here in Tuscany, and the leaves all came out, and the vines rose like magic, and day after day the green below was contrasted with a blue southern sky overhead, I began, modestly speaking, to be reconciled to the beauties of Italy. I was wrong when I said there were no trees in this neighbourhood, except olives. We have a few poplars, oaks, and young chestnuts, &c. which make an agreeable variety. They encrust the lanes with a decent quantity of hedge and bower. But the vines make an astonishing difference. In the winter you see nothing of thousands of them: in the spring, out they come, from a bit of a trunk, like so much fairy-work, and grow with a marvellous rapidity. In a few weeks, they are up round their standards, and climbing their trees; doubling, as it were, at one blow, the whole prospect of green. Add to this the noble growth of the corn, and the exuberance of every thing wild about the hedges; and spring is tenfold spring here, to what it is in the North. The contrast is more striking, because there is no green in winter, except dark firs and cypresses, and the hazy-looking olive. The beautiful grass which remains all the year round in England, gives a sort of perpetual summer to the earth, whatever may be the case with the sky; but the sky in Italy, during winter, though it has glorious intervals of blue and warmth, is inclement enough to make the inhabitants chatter with cold, and there is no verdure on the ground. All this being the case, the very green of the vines had in it something of England; and as the ground is no sooner dry here than it is very dry, I put vigour in my steps, and my Orlando Innamorato in my pocket, and did my best to fancy myself at once abroad and at home in the sunny-bowered Valley of Ladies.

The Valley of Ladies is a spot celebrated in the sixth and seventh books of the Decameron. It lies at the foot of one of the Fiesolan hills, about two miles from Florence, commencing at the path leading up to Maiano, and terminating under the Convent of the Doccia. Doccia signifies a water-spout, a name with which the convent was christened by a little stream, the Affrico, which leaps out beneath it and waters the valley. This stream, and another called the Mensola, which runs through a neighbouring valley, are the metamorphosed hero and heroine of a poem of Boccaccio's, called the Nimphale of Fiesole. Upon the Mensola, about half a mile from the Valley of Ladies, is the Villa Gherardi, in which Boccaccio laid the scene of his four first days: and upon the Mugnone, about a mile on the other side of the valley, is the Villa Palmieri, to which his company retired for the remainder of their time, on account of the influence of neighbours. Not far from the Villa, a house is shown which is said to have belonged to Dante. Milton and Galileo give a glory to Fiesole beyond even its starry antiquity: nor perhaps is there a name eminent in the best annals of Florence, to which some connexions cannot be traced with this favoured spot. When it was full of wood, it must have been eminently beautiful. It is at present indeed full of vines and olives, but this is not wood *woody*; not arboraceous, and properly sylvan. A few poplars and forest-trees mark out the course of the Affrico; and the convent ground contrived to retain a good slice of evergreens, which make a handsome contrast on the hill-side with its white cloister. But agriculture, quarries, and wood-fires have destroyed the rest. Nevertheless, I now found the whole valley beautiful. It is sprinkled with white cottages; the corn-fields presented agreeable paths, leading among vines and fig-trees; and I discovered even a meadow; a positive English meadow, with the hay cut, and adorned with English trees. In a grassy lane, betwixt the corn, sat a fair rustic, receiving the homage of three young fellows of her acquaintance. In the time of Boccaccio, the Affrico formed a little chrystal lake, in which (the said lake behaving itself, and a little chrystal lake, in which (the said lake behaving itself, and being properly sequestered) the ladies of his company, one day, bathe themselves. The gentlemen, being informed of it, follow their example in the afternoon; and the next day, the whole party dine there, take their *siesta* under the trees, and recount their novels. This lake has now disappeared before the husbandman, as if it were a fairy thing, of which a money-getting age was unworthy. Part of the Affrico is also closed up from the passenger by private grounds; but the rest of it runs as clearly as it did; and under the convent, a remnant of the woodier

part of the valley, a delicious remnant, is still existing. The stream jumps into it, as if with delight, and goes slipping down little banks. It is embowered with olives and young chestnut-trees, and looks up to the long white cloister, which is a conspicuous object over the country.

A white convent, a woody valley, chestnut-trees intensely green, a sky intensely blue, a stream which it is a pleasure to stop and drink,—behold a subject fit for a day in August. And besides these, there are stories recounted, and ladies bathing.

If the reader objects to the probability of this last circumstance in a civilized country, and so near town, he must remember that the place in Boccaccio's time was ready sequestered that the convent did not exist then (though of course monks could have been no objection;) and that Florence has always been a walled city, from which you emerge directly into the country. The lake was so little frequented (as indeed most beautiful places are apt to be), that Boccaccio represents the male part of his company as unaquainted with it, till enlightened by the more enquiring spirit of the ladies. In short, the manners of one time or place argue nothing for the manners of another. I know a lady, who has frequently bathed among the rocks of a West-India island, as Virginia does in the novel: and if Thomson does not appear to have hit very nicely the manners of Englishwomen in his episode of Damon and Musidora, he probably copied after Nature as far North as his own country. The two damsels in the *Gentle Shepherd* bathe in a pool, in one of those pretty landscapes with which that beautiful pastoral abounds. Sir Philip Sydney's heroines in the *Arcadia* do the same. It is true they were princesses, and nobody could enter the place on pain of death; but an intruder was in it nevertheless. I confess, to my taste, the banks ought to be very rugged and woody, and the bather be able to slip into the water like a fish: in consideration of which I might allow an agreeable trepidation, and much interesting mixture of modesty and vivacity. But Musidora playing the Venus de' Medici in that open and at the same time reflecting manner, is what I cannot tolerate; though she begins her answer to her lover's placard in a pretty taste.

This then is the "Valle delle Donne." If Boccaccio's spirit ever visits his native country, here must it repose. It is a place for a Knight in romance to take his rest in, his head on his elbow, and the sound of the water in his ear. Why do I say "if Boccaccio's spirit ever visits?" I have seen him there, such as he looked when he meditated the story of the Falcon. The Knight in romance also;—I have seen *him*. He was dark armour, with a red cross on his shield. He had taken his helmet and guntlet off, to feel the air; and lay like Lord Herbert of Cherbury in the picture, thinki ng placidly of achievement.

Being somewhat of a Knight-errant myself, I rest in another part of the shade, looking down upon him of the Red Cross; and with the help of my book, conjuring up a thousand visions.

How vivid, as you look up, is the green of these young chestnut trees! How blue indeed the blue sky! How warm were the paths I came through; how cool is the shade! What a basking, a fertility, a southern richness, a lazy lending and generosity of all that is in earth and air, a smiling slumber of Nature with her hands full—diffuses its influence all over the place! The very bees seem to be at work, that we may lull ourselves to sleep.

I whisk to England in my WISHING-CAP, and fetch the reader to enjoy the place with me.

How do you like it? Is it not a glen most glen-icular? a confronting of two leafy banks, with a rivulet between? Should'nt you like to live in the house over the way where the doves are? If you walk a little way to the left through the chestnut trees, you see Florence. The convent up above us on the right, is the one I spoke of. There is nobody in it now, but a peasant for housekeeper. Look at this lad coming down the path with his olive complexion and black eyes. He is bringing goats. I see them emerging from the trees; huge creatures, that when they rise on their hind legs to nibble the boughs, almost look formidable. There is Theocritus for you. And here is Theocritus or Longus, which you will; for a peasant-girl is with him, one of the pleasantest countenances in the world, with a forehead and eyes fit for a poetess; as they all have. I wish the fellow were as neat as his companion, but somehow these goat-herds look of a piece with their goats. They love a ragged picturesque.

You have only to see the eyes and foreheads in Tuscany, to know that you are among a people capable of great things. And what indeed has not this little region done, in the world of art and poetry? The rest of the face is genial and goodnatured; only to an English eye, the features are apt to be too large; and the higher you rise in society, the more advantage we have in our women. A sophisticated Italian is a formidable thing, man or woman. All the world cannot match a room full of young English-women, delicate and accomplished. And you could sooner persuade one of them to take up her abode in the country, and brown her fair face with the sunshine, than seduce a ready-made Tuscan brunette to live out of the gates of Florence. Two months in the year, May and October, very often only one, they run about the villas a little. All the rest of their life is passed in town; and they are never seen abroad but in their carriages. They are fond of flowers. They have also the grace to visit the Cascine every evening.—The Cascine are meadows with trees, where the Grand Duke has an aviary and dairy; a pretty little pastoralized edition of Kensington Gardens, with the Arno on one side, and mountains in the distance. But their visitors only came for a drive; and they would not care for that, if it were not fashionable. The charm consists in criticising shaped bonnets, and saying—"Ah, there's Tomkins!"—I beg pardon—Gian Battista, I should say,—but these Italian common-places sound so finely, that they impose on one's ear. The Tomkinses are a numerous race, all ovre the world, "from China to Peru;" and they abound much more among the upper orders in the South, than the lower. If I were a bachelor and inclined to marry in Italy, I should like to select a peasant-girl of a reasonable age, deepen the depth of her eyes with a little more knowledge, and in five years time make her my wife. The graces would follow as a matter of course. In her style of language, I already defy anybody to discover the difference; except that among the ladies, the perpetual recurrence of certain elegancies of no meaning, and phrases of polite deprecation, looks more like the Art of Letter-writing made Easy, or the Academy of Compliments.

Let an Englishman, if he is wise and well off, seek his wife among those most respectable of all the respectable families on earth, who in his own native soil spend a good part of every year in the country, and make every body happy about them. I have one in my eye now at C. in Northumberland, the Head of which is a second Allworthy. Even the town residence of this family looks upon a noble garden. Never shall I forget how affectionately the mother and daughters (the most unaffected people in the world, and yet they read Latin—Hear that, ye Blues and ye Anti-blues!) never shall I forget how they all come about the object of their love, putting their gentle hands about his neck, and asking him how he fared after his walk. There is not a good of his fellow-creatures which he does not seek; nor a grace to grace it, which he does not feel. I sometimes change colour when alone, to think what regard and gratitude an author may feel towards such men, and how long he may struggle in vain to show it. Why cannot we coin some of the wealth of our imagination into proofs tangible, and pour down our souls upon them in the princely shower? The less they care for it in one sense, the more desire we have to show them how we care for it in another. And yet, God knows, I grudge no man his generosity. But "these things are a mystery." I look upon it as a blessing in my lot, that all the friends I ever was connected with have sympathised with me in preferring a country life. And yet they have liked the town too: and so do I. Luckily, very genuine country may be found near town, for those who are not rich enough to go to a distance. —Come, let us whisk ourselves back again. There is nothing like it. I pitch mylelf into one of those old green lanes, of which I am so fond; and invite any bachelor that pleases, to come and see me. I thing there is a cottage in the neighbourhood that will suit him.

☞

The Examiner, Jan. 17.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Highway and Byways: second series. 12mo. 3 vols. London 1824. Colburn.

Mr. GRATTAN, the author of these Tales, is not a descendant, and we know not if any relative, of the celebrated Henry; but he is the possessor of talents which do no discredit to his name. The first series was one of the most successful Novels of last season, and, we will own, outstripped our expectations of it. Perhaps the habit of reading critically leads to fastidiousness; and we are always happy to find that public taste is more readily pleased than our own, whether in literature, painting, acting, or otherwise,---for it is good that writers, artists, and performers, should experience kindness rather above than below their deseris; "or who should scape whipping?"

The work now before us will, in our opinion, extend Mr. Grattan's popularity. It consists of three Tales, founded on circumstances which have occurred to him in his foreign rambles, and they are very different in character, as well as very clever in their *ensemble*. The first is called Caribert or the Bear Hunter, the second The Priest

and the Garde-du Corps, and of these alone we have now to speak.

The scene of Caribert is laid in the wild country of the central Pyrenees, which our author sketches with a bold but accurate hand. He paints himself as being benighted near Mount Arbizon, and the following may be cited as an example of his descriptive powers---powers which a Salvator might embody on the canvass:---

" I had stood, early that morning, by the edge of a chasm in the direction they spoke of, the most appalling I had ever beheld: one formed, as I thought, in a moment of Heaven's deadliest wrath against the world; looking as if the ireful stroke of a thousand concentrated thunderbolts had split the whole body of the mountain from its summit to its roots, and torn open, and scattered down to the vale the huge rocks that lay buried deepest in its heart. In my breathless curiosity to look over the chasm, I had lain down on my face, and crept cautiously along to its vast and broken edge. With one hand twined in the roots of a thick tuft of rhododendron, and the other grasping a jagged piece of granite that stood out over the yawning depth, I cautiously gazed down into it. Shivered fragments of rock of immense magnitude, wrenched as it were from their hold in the earth, first caught my view. Some appeared in the very act of falling down, as they hung balanced in the ocean of the air by a slight isthmus of clay and stone, which seemed waiting the first storm-gust to sever it across. Other enormous masses toppled over the abyss, from projecting ledges of earth, not a hundredth part the size of the crags they guppported. A few wild flowers and shrubs, dangling from the irregular sides, gave a horrid air of animation to the scene, and looked like living victims suspended over the chasm. One solitary pine tree with broken branches and withered stem, hung out over the side. Its roots were bare, all but three or four fibres, by which it seemed to cling tremblingly to the cliff where it had been self-planted, as if conscious that the next shower of rain would wash away its scanty bed of earth and precipitate it down below. The whole perpendicular face of this gulf was seared and shivered by the lightnings of countless ages, and innumerable storms. Not a living thing was in sight, but two or three eagles that floated through the sky far beneath me. The clouds rolled away thousands of feet below, and hid the tops of many a lesser hill---for I was then on one of the highest points of the Pyrenees. Every thing further down was lost to me, in the solid mist that seemed settled in the shelter of the ravine. I looked up and saw nothing but the thick haze of dawn, for the sun had not appeared over the furthest edge of the horizon. I had ascended the Pic du Midi to behold its glorious rising. I viewed, instead of it, this scene of harrowing desolationg. I shrank back from the precipice, recovered my feet, and hurried down the smooth eastern side of the mountain, in the direction of that valley, where night brought me into contact with the adventure which led to this digression."

The ensuing sunrise is equally forcible:---

" It was then the month of August; no matter in what year, the night had been misty, which I knew was rather a reason to look for a bright morning. The smooth even path as we went along, and the deep conversation into which we entered, beguiled our route; so that I was somewhat surprised on casting my looks towards the east, as we issued from a ravine about half way up the mountain's side, to find that the dawn was beginning to break. I stopped for a moment to take breath, for the ascent had been very rapid. I gazed around me, and was pleased to see the mists rising gradually upwards, & leaving the bottom of the valleys clear. I distinguished the little river which had narrowed as we mounted towards its source, and the still smaller streamlets that trickled down towards it, like skeins of silvery tissue hanging on the heathy mantle which covered the mountain. A fresh breeze came from the eastward heralding the rising sun, and I marked appearing above the horizon those prelusive beams which he sends out, as avant-couriers to clear his path along the ways of heaven. Remembering my disappointment of the preceding morning, on the top of the Pic du Midi, I was resolved to be in time at the summit of Arbizon, to see the first burst of the day-god as he shewed his splendent face to my portion of the world. I gave therefore the hint to my guides, and we pushed quickly on. My companions, though more accustomed to the scene than I was, seemed to participate in my anxiety. We all abandoned for awhile the subject which had lately given such interest to our conversation; and paid, in silence, our homage to the sovereign whose levee we were hurrying to attend. The vapours kept pace with us at first; they mounted beside us for awhile, but soon outstripped our progress; and as they left all clear before us, we saw them blending gradually with the clouds, which had already taken their high stations close to the mountain's summit. As the light increased, a gradual tone and appearance of security seemed to accompany it on the earth. The howling of the wolves, and the barking of the shepherds' dogs, which had kept concert during the night, now gave place to the hum of insects. The eagles, sure of their way, came two or three of them floating down through the air, and seemed to pierce with keen gaze the deepest recesses of the vale. The wild flowers opened their bosoms and freely shared their fragrant scents with the breeze, that kissed them as it passed upwards. All nature began to robe itself for the coming ceremony. The grey clouds assumed a variety of tinges of many brilliant colours. The peaks rising here and there above them shone in roseate hues; and the snow-heaps that lay on their granite beds were covered with a deep blush of blended crimson and purple. I hurried breathlessly forward, for I feared I should be late. I found that nature was too quick for me. I saw the horizon covered with the yellow streaks, on whose steps the sun treads so quickly. His dazzling beams were fast piercing up the skies, and the west of Heaven was glowing in all the splendid mixture of bright colours which it catches from reflection. I hastened on still faster. I had taken the lead of my companions. I did not look at all before me, until enveloped by thick mists, and losing all sight of the beautiful panorama around me, I found that we were actually in the clouds.

" A pang of disappointment was my first sensation, but I did not pause in my career. I heard Claude and Moinard calling to me that I was mounting too high from the path, but I replied that I would soon rejoin them. They paused, and I rushed on. I hoped still to find an opening through the vapours to catch a glimpse of the world below me, blazing in all the splendour of the fully risen luminary. The mists told me that my hopes were vain, and that the moment was past, for they were all at once illumined with a sudden rush of brightness, that gave to every particle of which they were composed a silver brilliancy, and seemed to throw a glow of warmth into the atmosphere. A few minutes more led me to the confines of this bright veil. The pointed peaks of the mountain began to appear---then the blue heaven above---and in another step or two, I had passed the outward edge of the mist. I looked round, and felt a thrill of awe shoot through me, as I gazed on the solemnity of the scene. As far as the eye could penetrate the apparently boundless extent, a wide ocean of thick clouds alone was visible below me, and the spotless vault of heaven above. Not the slightest sign of earth, or of man, was within view. The heavy mass of congregated vapours, in their millions of involuted folds, brought at once to my mind the notion of the universal deluge, when the world of waters swept majestically along, crushing and burying all trace of animal and vegetable existence. I imagined the last of living victims flying from the coming flood, and hurrying his tottering steps to the summit of the highest hill. I retreated involuntarily upwards—and could have fled in the midst of my abstraction, had not the out-bursting of the glorious sun given a new and splendid character to this most wonderful scene. He rushed up rapidly from the mass of clouds into the clear blue heaven. He flung no beams round him. Nothing existed as a ground-work to throw them out into shadow, or mark their palpable touch. He was a ball of single and intolerable splendour. My gaze was instantaneous, and had nearly blinded me. I covered my eyes for a moment, and when I looked again the whole ocean of clouds was as a multitude of wreaths of snow, enwrapped one over the other in folds of dazzling whiteness. The scene was too splendid and too sublime for my continued gaze. I turned in search of relief, and caught, to the southward, the wide extended chain of mountains spreading to the right and left, and lost in the imperfect light of their far distant limits.

" Barren and desolate as they looked, there was still something in them which spoke of a nature that was not strange to me. They were palpable realities that recalled me to the world, and brought home to me associations of humanity. I looked on them in all their venerable magnitude of form and extent, enthroned on earth, and covered with the glow of heaven. In all my reverence for their mightiness, I was never so impressed with it as now."

Of the adventure which induced the author to visit this grand and stupendous scenery, we shall not detail the particulars so as to deprive our readers of the gratification which they will enjoy with the original. Suffice it to say that it is a pathetic love story of Aline, a fair peasant, and her two lovers, Caribert, the bold bear-hunter, and Claude, his rival. A dreadful incident (the death of his father in conflict with a bear) drives the former into distraction; and, still attended by the affections of his mistress, he roams, a maniac, among the terrible passes of the Pyrenees. His mind dwells with horrid energy on the event which has unsettled it; and a bear-hunt, to which he escapes from his watchful keepers, affords us a fair opportunity for extracting what will do justice to Mr. Grattan, and exhibit a striking picture of the people and country he has selected for illustration in this tale.

" My attention was however quickly recalled, by the loud shouts which issued from the wood below, the blowing of horns, the barking of dogs, and the report of musket shots. From the smoke which rose up through the pine trees, after each discharge, I could ascertain that the party which was scouring the wood advanced in a tolerably regular line, and in the direction of the spot on which we stood. Moinard threw himself carelessly down and gazed upon the scene. Ranger bounded, wagged his tail, and addressed many supplicating looks to me, enquiring the meaning of this barbarous proceeding. Claude loosened his gun from its sling, grasped it in his hands, and looked with a piercing glance, as if watching for his prey. - - -

" The rapid advance of the hunters was made evident by those telegraphic announcements sent up through the trees—noisy reports ending in smoke, and to which I have since known many parallels in news from very nearly the same neighbourhood. In a few minutes three or four hares bounded out of the wood and fled across the plains in defiance of the pursuit of the izard hunters' dogs. Presently two bears emerged from their concealment, and were soon followed by a third, with a wolf who sought like them a refuge from the approaching foes. All these fugitive savages made, by a common instinct, towards a rocky hollow about three hundred yards in front of the wood, and close to the foot of the mountain towards which we were gradually inclining.

" Lizier, who recognised Claude, hallooed

out to us to descend still faster, to hem in the enemy and prevent the possibility of his escape. The wolf trotted on briskly from the wood, and soon crouched down in the concealment of the brambles and high fern that grew among the rocks. The bears advanced to the hollow with ferocious growlings and steady gravity of pace, that marked them insensible, or indifferent to danger.

"The dogs and hunters now began to appear. The former, to the amount of about twenty, shewed their good training by stopping on the verge of the wood. They all lay down or stood still, and many of them rolled in the heath, refreshing themselves after their fatigue, and gaining fresh vigour for the coming contest.

"The hunters all paused as they came out, and seemed to pay implicit obedience to the movements of a young man who soon appeared about the centre of the line, and who was distinguished from his comrades by a red scarf tied across his shoulder, and a small flag of the same colour, which he waved in various m'ions suited to the commands he meant to convey,

"'Ha! ha!' said Claude,' I see they have chosen Simon Guilloteaux captain of the day. I hope he may have good sport.'

"'I trust he may,' replied I, 'for your sister's sake. There is some profit in being leader of a successful party, isn't there?"

"'Why, yes, Sir; there's a whole skin to himself, if they kill an odd number of bears, and a *petit ecu* for every wolf, besides his share of the profits coming from the commune.'

"'Oh, then we must do our best to help the cause—it will all be for Jeanneton's benefit, you know.'

"'Not a bit of it, Sir,---Simon is too much of a rake not to spend every franc he gains, in one foolish way or other;---but he's a good hearted lad for all that, and marriage will settle them both one day, for she's to the full as unsteady as he.'

"The hunters had now fairly emerged from the wood. I counted them, fourteen; and there was something irregularly martial and fiercely picturesque in their whole appearance and manner. They looked, every one, as if they had been or ought to have been soldiers. There was an air of rude uniformity in their leathern doublets, that gave a notion of discipline, and something extremely inspiring in their ardent gestures and bold attitudes. About half a dozen carried fusils; the rest were armed with short pikes, and the accessories formerly mentioned in my description of the unfortunate Larcole, and his still more ill-fated son.

"Lizier and Claude soon informed the party of the good sport they had driven before them. They seemed all highly exhilarated by the intelligence, and quickly prepared for the attack. The Captain divided his party, moving towards the left with six, and ordering the others to advance straight forward, that they might commence the onset at two sides of the hollow; Claude, Lizier, and myself, being already on the rising ground opposite the wood up which they did not think of the prey attempting to escape; while an opening was clearly left to the southward to facilitate their flight, and leave a space for the gunsmen to fire without danger to the party.

"The dogs stooped down and crept onward, as their masters silently advanced; and when the approaching footsteps sounded within hearing of the wolf, I saw the ruffian throw his ears back, lay his head close to the earth, and show all the cunning air and posture of a fox, but none of the ferocity of his kind. The bears hunddled together into the centre of the hollow; and there was something extremely ludicrous in the air of profoud consultation of this heavy-headed junta, and the associations it brought to my mind, of ministers, monarchs, and the Lord knows what.

"Arrived at the edges of the hollow, th huntsmen set up a loud cry to rouse the bears into fury, and force them to quit their vantage ground among the broken rocks and shrubs The bears growled, and foamed, and moved round briskly in evident irritation, but they did not stir from their position. The wolf rose up, and as he made himself seen was assailed by fierce shouts. Three of the dogs were let loose upon him, and he immediately advanced towards the open space. He looked round about him at the levelled guns and determined looks of his adversaries; and then, whether from chance or calculation I do not pretend to decide, he made a sudden rush to the leftward, bounded from the hollow, sprang up the hill, and took full speed towards us. Two ineffectual shots were fired at him from the opposite side, and the bullets whizzed close to us. No more could be fired from that quarter without exposing us to great risk, and a waving downward of the Captain's flag prohibited the attempt."

Our author was himself the successful shot, and a shout of joy rewarded his lucky bullet. The bears were then attacked:

"Men and dogs advanced with equal courage, and their superiority soon decided the affair. The bears were all killed after a hard struggle; and with only the loss of two dogs, who fell in the first onset, and a few slight scratches and bruises, distributed in fair proportions between the captain and four of his most ardent associates.

"The work of slaughter lasted but a short time; and when the last of the bears was despatched, a loud concert of triumph burst forth in shouts blowing of horns, firing of guns and barking of dogs. The hunters began to drag the carcasses up into the plain; the wolf was brought down and thrown beside his companions in death; and each combatant began to examine the various wounds of the victims, recognising those he had himself inflicted, the whole party chatting over the rapid events of the battle.

"There was certainly somewhat, beyond any thing I had imagined or can describe, of savage interest in the scene. I felt a momentary repugnance to the very thought of fox or hare-hunting, and made an inward vow against the tamer sports of the field, which I have kept, just in the manner of a poet who forswears publishing, or a coquette who renounces flirtation after the first disappointment."

At this period Caribert arrives, and Mr. G. says:—

"I must not attempt to analyze my own sensations as I gazed on the deplorable figure he presented. The scene around me, the *precipice*, and the slaughtered bears weltering in their blood, were combinations well suited to such an apparition. But his appearance lank and haggard, his beard apparently the growth of several weeks, his dark hair matted with weeds and damped by the dew, his vestments torn against the branches and roots through which he had all night wandered; his worn-out mien and frame exhausted,---all this was unexpected and altogether shocking.

"I could not help figuring to myself, before I saw him, a robust and active young madman, of terrible aspect and ferocious purpose. The first impression made by his appearance was that of enfeebled age, unqualified to sustain a struggle with a child. It was a subject over which a moralist or a hero might have equally wept without reproach. There was not one of the hunters who did not shew such symptoms of compassion as their rough natures admitted.---

"As Claude and the others got near him, he spoke, but I could only distinguish the sound of his hoarse and hollow voice: the words were inarticulate. The group soon surrounded him, and it was not long before I joined them. I made my way close up to him and strove to catch his incoherent and scarcely audible discourse. Nothing could be more discursive or unconnected than what he said. He had evidently lost all remembrance of the faces about him; and though his rambling thoughts were full of fancies connected with his former companions, he scarcely in one instance applied them rightly.---

"The blood which covered some of the hunters now caught the observation of Caribert. The lassitude and fatigue by which he at first appeared bowed down, gave way all at once to a sudden burst of animation. He snatched a spear from the hand of one of the men next to him, and brandishing it over his head, he shouted hoarsely, "To the chase, to the chase!" His emaciated limbs shook with nervous agitation, and he hurried on through the files formed by the hunters, who fell back as he advanced, and offered no obstacle to his progress. As he rushed on, shouting and waving the spear, his eye fixed on one of the slaughtered bears—he paused an instant, and then with a furious expression of countenance, and a violent effort at utterance which his hoarseness rendered vain, he flung himself on the body of the dead animal. He took up in his arms with a strength that appeared gigantic—and dashing it then furiously against the ground, he seemed at once to lose all power, and fell down upon it, exhausted and apparently lifeless.

"He was completely desmeared with the blood, and was altogether the most appaling object I had ever beheld. He was raised up quite unresisting by his friends. Aline and Moinard approached, and she gave directions concerning him, which were promptly obeyed. A rude litter of pine branches covered with heath was quickly constructed, and the poor wretch laid upon it and borne on the shoulders of four of his companions."

These extracts will enable our readers to form an estimate of Caribert, and we will not withdraw the veil which hides its conclusion. Were it only as a remarkable description of a part of the world very little known to us, we should say, that it is one of the most interesting tales we had persuaded for a long time. But it also superadds a dramatic interest, which, either as a novel or a piece for the stage, would fix attention and excite strong feelings. We have only farther to observe, that Mr. G. has interspersed it with poetry; and given us a copy of a bill at the little auberge among the mountains, which is rather a curious example of the ortography and charges in that quarter. We transcribe it.

Memoire pr. M. l'Angle.	fr. c.	*Translation,* *English Gentleman's Bill,*	fr. c.
Lis	5 0	Bed	5 0
Ganard pr. son soupait	4 50	Duck for his supper	4 55
Fromage id	25	Cheese do	25
Pin beurt let id	1 75	Bread, butter, milk do	1 75
Aumlette id	2 0	Omelette, do	2 0
Vin 3 bouts	3 0	Wine three bottles	3 0
Quafi	1 25	Coffee	1 20
Au d'Vis avec Messrs. les Espanaules	7 0	Brandy with the Spanish gentlemen	7 0
Chavail, foine avauine	3 0	Horse's ha[illegible]d oats	3 0
	fr. 27 75		fr. 27 75

The Priest and Garde-du-corps places before us a vivid picture of the early stages of the French revolution; connected together by the adventures of three Irishmen, a priest, a captain of the Garde-du-corps, and his servant a n attached clown. At present, however, we hav no farther space to bestow on Mr. Grattan. We are sorry that in this tale he should have fallen into the whining cant so common to Irish writers, about the woes of their poor country. John Bull has obtained the character of being the most grumbling nation on the face of the earth; and Paddy seems determined to acquire that of the most plaintive and lachrymose. Ill used beaten, oppressed, sobbing and sighing about lost liberties and independence---what a pitiful people they must be considered, were we to receive the accounts of their own Jeremiahs! But the fact is not so; and Ireland is a much finer country than its weeping sons, following each other like a string of wild geese, represent it in th[illegible]entati[illegible]s.—*Lit. Goz.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILIT[illegible]

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH 1825.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. E. C. O'Connor, Rifles.
Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th Regt.

DEPARTURES.---Lieut. Thos. Bell, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. H. Strong, 1st B. E. Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. Blachley, In. Bn.
Lieut. Col. Comt. B. W. D. Sealy, 3d Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Stalker, Pioneers.
Capt. W. Foquett, 20th Regt.
Capt. J. G. Richards, 11th Regt.
Capt. A. Campbell, Artillery.
Asst. Surgn. Henry Michie, 20th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—July 14th, Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War, Sullaney, Nacqudah Syed Shafe, to Mauritius.---15th, The H. C. Ship Windsor, Capt. Thos. Haviside, to Madras and China.—Do. Ship Abberton, (Free Trader,) Lucas Percival, Commander, to London.---17th, Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, Commander, for China, and returned back in the evening in consequence of the heavy Sea.

Passengers by Windsor :—Captain Holroyd, Lieut. Johnson, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Kerr, Lieut. Strong, Ensign Story, Ensign Stevens, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Devitt.

Ditto by Abberton :—Lieut. Col. Sealy, Mrs. Sealy, Master Wm. B. Sealy, Master Sparks Sealy, Mrs. Forter, Miss Forter, Miss Furlong, Capt. Cannor H. M. 20th Regt. Capt. Campbell H. C. Artillery, Captain Sealy H. C. Marine, Lieut. Hawkins, Lieut. Stalker, Pioneers, Lieut. Furlong, H. M. 20th Regt. Cornet Hamilton, 1st Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal George, for London.
Kellie Castle, for China.
Vansittart, for Ditto.
Inglis, for Do.
Farquharson, for Ditto.
Lowjee, for Ditto.
Castlereagh, for Ditto.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
American.—Ann, for Boston and Salem.
Arab.—Caderbux, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 18th, American Ship Georgiana, J. Bancroft, from Philadelphia 4th January, Cape of Good Hope 15th March, Isle of France 9th May, Pondicherry 12th June.—June 19th, Ship Heroine, Charles Bell, from Rangoon 16th Feb. Nuttal and Bencoolen 12th May.—June 21st, American Brig Caspian, Samuel Cook, from Boston 24th December, Isle of France 14th May, and Madras 14th June.—June 26th, Ship Kussarovy, (off Calcutta) J. E. Edwin, from Bombay 3d and Madras 19th June.—Ditto Windsor Castle, D. O'Brien, from Bencoolen 23d May.—Ditto Alexander, Robert Deckie, from Batavia 30th May.—Do. Edward Strettell, T. Hackwood, from Penang 20th May.—Do. Brig Highland Chief, J. Hall, from Arracan 13th June.—June 27th, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Brewer, C. B. from Rangoon 18th June.

Passengers per Ship Heroine, from Fort Malbro:---Captain H. Davidson, Commanding Bencoolen Local Corps.; Lieutenant W. James, B. L. C.; William Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon, B. L. C; John Rodrick, Serjeant Major, B. L. C.; 182 Men, (followers); 106 Women; 95 Children, and 2 Invalids; Mrs. Captain Davidson and Son.

Passengers per Kussarovy :---Farquharson, Esq. Mrs. Edwin and Child; and Mrs. Dickey.

Per Windsor Castle :---Captain T. C. Watson; Lieut. W. Anderson, M. W. Inglis, Esq. and two Children; European Artillery. Left Wing late Fort Marlbro Corps Privates, &c. &c. in number 391.

Per Alexanders.---Honourable D. A. Overbeck, Mrs. Landall and three children; A. Landall Esq. Merchant; P. Overbeck, Esq. late Secretary at Chinsurah; Captain D. Williamson, B. A.; Mr. C. C. Arratoon. Merchant; Mrs. Murray; C. Taylor, Esq. Secretary to Colonel Cartwright; and J. Chastell, Esq. ditto to Captain William.

Per Highland Chief.---Captain Pearl, Agent for Transport; Ensign H. Usher. H. M. 44th Regiment; and Lieutenant Liptrap. B. N. I.

DEPARTURES.---June 20th, Brig Futtal Mobaruck, John Mordant, for Rangoon.---June 16th, Ship Isabella Robertson, E. Oakes, for Madras.---Do. Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, J. Pearson, for Penang.---Do. Ship Portsea, W. Sheppard, for Singapore and China.---Do. Ship Sherburne, G. White, for Penang and China.---June 18th, Ship Malabar, R. Skitter, for Penang and Singapore.---June 23d, Ship John Adam, C. Drew, for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 26th, Ship Sultan, Captain Mitchell, from Bombay 14th June -- 28th, Ship Anna Robertson, Captain A. Henderson, from Rangoon 14th May, and Acheen 13th June.---29th, Schooner Mary Ann, Captain M. Jacob, from Colombo 21st June.---Do. H. M. Schooner Cochin. Captain E. Tincombe, from Trincomalie 26th June.—July 1st, Dutch Brig Norfolk, Captain M. Kingsell, from Padang 28th May, Cuddalore 28th, and Pondicherry 30th June.—Do. Ship Sophia, Captain J. Barclay, from Calcutta 25th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 24th. Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain J. Ringwald, for Musulipatam.—26th, Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes, for Calcutta.—27th, Ship Sultan, Captain T. Mitchell, for Calcutta.—28th, Ship La Harponeur, Captain C. Lamy, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Dharwar, on the 22d May, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Harris, Comg. Sebundees, of a Daughter—On Friday, the 15th Instant, Mrs. Stephen John Cross, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Asseerghur, on the 21st of June, Frederick George Casey, Infant Son of Edward C. Casey, Garrison Serjeant Major.---At Poonah, on the 3d Instant of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mrs. E. Aikin, wife of Mr. James Aikin, Assistant Surgeon, and only daughter of the late Colonel S. Irton of the Madras Establishment, leaving a disconsolate husband and six Children to lament her irreparable loss. In her were combined all those good qualities which constitute a really worthy woman, and she is deservedly regretted by all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.---At Broach, of the Cholera, on Tuesday, the 5th Inst. Mrs. Mary Furnish, the wife of William Furnish, Acting Sub-Conductor of the Commissariat Department, after an illness of 38 hours, much regretted by all her friends, leaving a disconsolate husband and two children to lament their loss.---At Surat, on the 9th Instant, Charles Taylor, the fourth son of Edward Grant Esq. of the Civil service on this establishment, aged nine months and two days.---At Bhewndy on the 6th Inst. on his route to Bombay from Mulligaum, Lieut. Paul, 11th Regt. N. I. much and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th June, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. E. Billon, to Miss Martha, Second Daughter of the late Mr. Cumberland.—At Calcutta, on Thursday the 16th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Mr. George Stone, to Miss Elizabeth De Courcy.—At Calcutta, on the 20th June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, John Cox. Esq. to Anna Frances, third Daughter of the late Colonel Charles Brietzck of the Bengal Establishment.—At Calcutta, on Monday the 20th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Henry Osborn, Esq. to Mrs. Lousia Exshaw, relict of the late Lieuteeant J. Exshaw, of the Bengal Native Infantry.—At Calcutta, on Friday the 24th June, at the Cathedral, Mr. John Ellis an Assistant in the Office of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to Miss Clarentine Keys, second Daughter of thelate Michael Keys, Esq. of Richmond, in Surrey.—At Calcutta, on Saturday the 25th June, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, James Randle Esq. to Isaballa Maria. the only Daughter of the late Samuel Blackburn Esq.---

BIRTH.---At Ballygunge, on the 14th June, the Lady of Charles Paton, Esq. of a Daughter.---On the 14th June, Mrs. James Wood, of a Daughter.---At Chowringhee, on the 15th June, the Lady of John Mackenzie, Esq. of a Daughter. At Lucknow, on the 15th June, the Lady of Captain Smalpage, Major of Brigade, of a Daughter.---At Calcutta, on the 15th June, Mrs. Foresty, of a Daughter.---At Kidderpore, on Saturday, the 18th June, Mrs. D. Sharman, of a Son.---At Fort William, on the 18th June, the Lady of W. R. C. Costley, Barrack Master, of a Son.---At her residence in Pursewankun, the wife of Mr. G. G. Warwick, of a Son.---At Calcutta, on the 18th June, the Lady of Philip Beard, Esq. of a Son.---In Fort William, on the 18th June, the Lady of Capt. W. R. Costley, Barrack Master, of a Son.---At Calcutta, on Sunday the 26th June, Mrs. B. D'Cruz, of a Son.

DEATHS.---At Allahabad, on the 13th June, Lieutenanl-Colonel A. Campbell of the 32d Regiment Native Infantry.---At Calcutta, on the night of the 14th June, Miss Charlotte Lankheet the daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Lankheet, aged 4 years, 3 months and 7 days.---At Entally, on the 15th June, at the Residence of Mrs. Barnes, of the fever and convulsion, Catherine Emma, second Daughter of Mr. H. V. Ingels of Jeynarpore Factory, in the district of Kishnaghur.---On the 15th June, Mr. J. Fenwick, aged 26 years, much regretted.---At Serampore on the 16th June, Joseph Taylor Esq. of the late Firm of Messrs. Taylor and Company, aged 68 years.---On the 17th June, Captain William Garden, aged 52 years, 5 months and 4 days.---On the 17th June Mrs. Harriet M. F. Dawson, the wife of Mr. C. Dawson, successor to the late J. Revenscroft and Co. aged 42 years.---At Calcutta, on Friday the 17th June, Mrs. Stratford, aged 32 years, wife of Mr. Stratford, Assistant Engineer, New Mint.---At Calcutta, on Saturday the 18th June, W. Shepherd, Esq. Commander of the Ship Portsea, aged 40 years.---At Chittagong, on the 18th June, Captain W. H. Hays, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry.---At Calcutta, on the 22d June, Mrs. Catherine Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris. aged 22 years, 3 months and 10 days.---At Calcutta, on the 23d June, Mrs. Phillipina Dorothea Plyte, a native of Bimlipatam, aged 56 years and 10 months.---At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Charles, the infant Son of Mr. F. Boezalt, aged 1 year and 5 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---On Wednesday, the 22d instant, Mr. F. Thomson to Miss Eurlalia Cornado.---On Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Mr. Ovaun,

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Mr. Sarkipt Arrathoon to Mrs. Anna Kennedy, relict of the late Mr. J. Kennedy.

Births.---At Belgaum, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Taylor, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.---On the 16th June, the wife of Serjeant James Doyle, of the C. O. Artificers, of a Son.---On the 18th Instant the Lady of G. Tod, Esq. of a Son.---On the morning of the 22d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, of a Daughter.---On Sunday, the 26th Instant, Mrs. Barker, of a Daughter.---At Madras, on Tuesday, the 28th of June, the Lady of Major Napier of a Daughter.

Deaths.---At Pondicherry, on the 22d June, William George Harvey, Son of the late Major Henry C. Harvey, of the H. C. Service, aged 2 years and 7 months.---At Arcot, on the 24th, Anthony Corbett, aged 37 years.---At St. Thome, on the 25th Instant, Mr. Thomas Barrett, eldest Son of Colonel Barrett, formerly in the Service of His Highness the Nabob Omdul ul Omrah.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs. As.	24th July, 1825.	Rs. As. Sell.
Premium 29 0	Remittable Loan 6 per Cent.	28 4 Premium.
Discount 3 0	5 Per Cent. Loan 1822-23	2 0 Discount.
At Par 1	8 4 Per Cent. Loan 1824-25	2 8 Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount of approved Private Bills	Sa. Rs. 6 0
Ditto of Government Ditto	5 0
Ditto of Salary ditto	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 2 months fixed	6 0

Rate of Exchange.

On London 6 Months' sight 1s. 11d. a 2s. 0¼d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Ditto Ditto 97 Sa. Rs. per 100 B'y. Rs.

Assam.—Letters from Now Dheeing of the 4th ultimo, mention that Lieutenant Neufville, would embark the following morning with two hundred men, against a body of the Enemy amounting to one thousand in a stockaded position. Six hundred are said to be Burmese, and four hundred of them hill Singphos, under the command of the Governor of Mogaum in person. Lieutenant Neufville, had, a few days before, made a sudden attack, on Luttagaum with twenty-five men, and rescued one hundred and fifty Assamese, but the Singphos took to flight.

The tract of country on this side of the hills now occupied by the Singphos, was originally part of Assam, and inhabited by native subjects of that Government; these were dispossessed by the encroachments of their hill neighbours, during the civil commotions, commencing with a period of about forty years, until the latter eventually established themselves on the fertile low-lands which they at present hold. An utter havoc and desolation marked their progress, they formed new settlements, bearing the names of their original seats in the hills, or more properly speaking, the designation of the Chief, by which it appears their place of residence is always known.

In consequence of this circumstance, some trifling errors were committed in the former report, and this mistake chiefly arose from the resemblance of sound, in the terminations, to Gong, a village, which should be properly Gaum, a Chief, as Beeshagaum, (Ghaeegaum, or village) of the Chief of the clan Beesah. Beesah being an hereditary Patronymic, the same with Def-ha-gaum, Luttaogaum, &c. which were throughout considered erroneously as mere local appellations.

The division into twelve cantons, Gaums, is also not strictly correct, though the term is still used to express the whole collected body of the Singphos, since there are numerous villages in excess unattached. The clans of Beesah, Defha, Luttora and Luttao, are considered as of most weight, but have no authority, by right, over the others, though very much influencing them. The Singphos appear to have subsisted almost entirely on the plunder of the low-lands, when confined to their native hills, and do not now employ themselves either in pastoral or agricultural labours, which are carried on entirely by their Assamese slaves, to whom they are not supposed to bear the proportion of one to twenty, the whole of upper Assam as far down as Joorhath, having been nearly drained of its inhabitants by unceasing rapine, and whole villages, if not districts, carried into captivity in each foray.

By means of some Khaugtis, originally from the Bor Khangty country, Lieut. Neufville has been able to give some more intelligence respecting the rivers. The Bor Khaugti territory, before remarked, lies in a direction from this spot a little to the south of east, on the other side of the high snowy hills of the Brahmakhoond. These ranges he now finds extend back to a far greater depth than he had at first supposed, and, he is assured to a far higher altitude than any of those now visible. The Burrumpooter or Luhit, accessible only as far as the reservoir of the Brukmakoond, (unless perhaps to the hill Meeshmees) takes its original rise very considerably to the Eastward, issuing from the snow at one of the lofties of the ranges; thence it falls, a mere mountain rivulet, to the basin of the Brahmakoond, which receives also the tribute of three streams from the Meeshmee hills called Juhjung, Tisseek, and Digaroo. From the opposite side of the same mountains, which give the primal rise to the Burrumpooter, the Khangtis state that the Irrawaddy takes its source, running south, intersecting their country, and flowing to the Ava empire. This theory of the sources of the streams is thought by far the most probable; and it agrees more with the general accounts and the geographical features of the country.

A little to the northward of east, (the opening of the Brahmakoond) is another less defined dip in the lofty line of the Meeshmee hills, through which Lieut. Neufville has received a route accessible to mountaineers of twenty days to the country of the Lama.

There is said also to exist a passage somewhere though the Abor hills to Nipal, but he could find no one able to give him satisfactory intelligence on that head.

Lieutenant Neufville has received a Map of part of the Abor country, in which the names of places are probably correct, but as he could by no means make it agree with the cardinal points it was of no use without some explanation.

In the sketch of the Singphoh country, which we published on the 20th instant, the principal alteration required are in the situations of Beeshagaum and Dufhagaum, the former should be placed on the right bank of the Now Dheeing river, on this side of its conjunction with the Booree Dheeing, and the latter about ten miles north of the former, also on the Now Dheeing, instead of the Theinga. [*Govt. Gaz. June 30.*